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I 5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

VOL. XVIII NO. 107– BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

MAHATMA, A STATE PRISONER IN YERAVADA JAIL!

Imprisoned Without Trial Under 1827 Regulation.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COMMONS

:o:

Nation Pays Homage By Observing Hartal.

GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGIA FOR THE ARREST.

LORD IRWIN MUST GO.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested near Navsari in the early hours of Monday on a warrant issued by Government under the Ordinance of 1827. There will be no trial and he will remain a prisoner for such time as Government choose to keep him in custody.

The arrest was carried out under the utmost secrecy and without the slightest show of force. Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by an I.M.S. officer and a senior police officer, was put in the Gujerat Mail, a special compartment being reserved for the party next to the engine.

The train pulled up at the wicket gate leading to Ghorbunder Road within 300 yards of Borivli station 30 miles from Bombay at 6-30 on Monday morning. Mahatma Gandhi was asked to alight here and a highpowered grey car which was kept in readiness conveyed him via Ghorbunder Road and Thana to the Yeravada Central prison in Poona. The car had its blinds fully drawn.

The railway station at Borivli and its vicinity were absolutely deserted when Mahatma Gandhi alighted from the train. There was not a single policeman in uniform in sight. Hardly a minute elapsed between the arrival of the train and the departure of the waiting motor car with Mahatma Gandhi and his escort in it.

Complete hartal and cessation of all business in Bombay followed the news of Mahatmaji's arrest in the city. The different trade associations have resolved to observe two days' hartal.

Processions of citizens paraded the streets throughout the day singing national slogans and calling upon the people to maintain peace and non-violence.

Troops were called out in the city and were posted at important strategic points. But nothing untoward happened.

Mr. Fenner Brockway intends to move adjournment motion in the Commons for Gandhiji's arrest. In an interview he says the Government that has sanctioned the arrest of Gandhiji stands condemned.

In their resolution the Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay, demand the recall of Lord Irwin.

HOW MAHATMA WAS ARRESTED.

:o:

JALALPUR, May 5.

Camp Karadi.—Intimation was received by the representative of the Free Press of India at about 2 o'clock this morning that air was thick with rumour that Gandhiji's arrest imminent. Free Press representative at once motored to Karadi. All armed police guards were kept at bifurcation and the car of the Free Press representative was stopped by the police and he was not allowed to proceed. After half an hour waiting the car was allowed to proceed. When he reached Gandhiji's camp, he was told by the volunteers that "Bapu" had been arrested and taken away. At about quarter to one this morning, Mr. Braham, District Magistrate, Surat, the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in one lorry and about 20 armed constables in another lorry arrived at Karadi where Gandhiji is camping. The volunteers were sleeping. On the way to Gandhiji's hut some volunteers were sleeping at small distances from each other.

WHOLE CAMP ASTIR

Gandhiji was sleeping outside his hut, in a cot. Immediately a flash-light and rushing footsteps were noticed by some volunteers who woke, and the whole camp was astir in a second. The officers went to where Gandhiji was sleeping and the cot was besieged by a few constables and armed guards. Gandhiji immediately awoke and enquired of Mr. Braham if they wanted him. The District Magistrate replied in the affirmative, and added he had orders to place him under arrest.

Upon this Gandhiji inquired if he minded his cleaning teeth. The District Superintendent of Police had no objection and readily assented. While Gandhiji was cleaning his teeth all the volunteers had assembled near the place where he was surrounded by an armed guard. Gandhiji then enquired of the District Magistrate as to whether he had any warrant, and if so to read it. The District Magistrate read out the order the purport of which is as under:—

UNDER REGULATION 25 OF 1827.

"Whereas Government views with alarm activities of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, they direct that he should

"Put the Englishmen and Moderates at ease."

Mahatmaji's parting message on his arrest in 1921.

be placed under restraint under Regulation 25 of 1827, and suffer imprisonment during the pleasure of Government and he be immediately removed to Yerwada Central Jail."

After the Magistrate had read out the order, Gandhiji with his unfailing courtesy thanked him and said that he was ready and will say prayers for a few minutes. Congregational prayers were then said, and Pandit Khare recited Gandhiji's usual favourite song about qualification of a true Vaishnava.

This finished Gandhiji handed over a manuscript copy of a letter written by him to the Viceroy, and which he had finished only yesterday morning. He also handed over some private letters to the Volunteers. When Gandhiji was doing this the police officer looked at his watch and asked Gandhiji to speed up as there were only a few minutes to one a.m.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. GANDHI.

Gandhiji then took in his hand

(Continued on page 7.)

LESSON OF GANDHI.

:o:

This is the lesson of Gandhi. Only the Cross is wanting to him. Everyone knows that, without the Jews, Rome would have refused it to Christ. And the British Empire is like the Roman Empire. The elan has been created. The soul of the Eastern peoples has been stirred to its very depths and vibrations are heard all over the earth.

Great religious appearances in the East have always a rhythm. One of two things will surely happen; either the faith of Gandhi will be crowned with success, or it will repeat itself, just as centuries ago Christ and Buddha were born, in the complete incarnation of a mortal demi-God of a principle of life that will lead future humanity to a safer and more peaceful resting-place!

—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

"FINEST SPIRIT IN WORLD TO-DAY."

:o:

Brockway's Tribute To Mahatma.

LONDON, May 5.

Government of India's action in arresting Gandhiji is unhesitatingly condemned by Labour left wingers. In an interview to the Free Press of India, Mr. Fenner Brockway declared that "any Government imprisoning Gandhiji who is probably the finest spirit in the world to-day condemns itself.

The Free Press of India learns that Mr. Fenner Brockway is moving adjournment of the House of Commons this afternoon to discuss Mahatmaji's arrest. It is, however, feared that as in the case of the adjournment motion given notice of when Pandit Jawaharlal was arrested this motion also might be disallowed by the Speaker.

MR. N. V. GADGIL AND MR. DAMLE JAILED.

:o:

(From Our Correspondent.))

ALIBAG, May 5.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil was sentenced to-day to six months simple, Mr. Damle to six months rigorous. Alibag observes total hartal in honour of Mahatmaji's arrest.

"I see in Mr. Gandhi, the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the crucified saviour than the men who have thrown him into prison.—Lord Bishop of Madras in 1913.

LONDON HEARS OF GANDHIJI'S ARREST

:o:

LONDON, May 5.

News of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was dreleased to London Press too late for insertion in morning papers. Only three morning papers were able to announce the arrest in their later editions. No comments have appeared.

"GANDHI'S ARREST INEVITABLE."

:o:

LONDON, May 5.

"Informed opinion," said Major Graham Pole in an interview to the Free Press of India, "had come to regard Mr. Gandhi's arrest as inevitable." He added that he had absolute faith Mr. Benn and the Socialist Government would not be deflected from the course of enabling India to achieve her aspiration by peaceful and constitutional methods.—Free Press Beam Service.

Just Before Arrest.

Latest snap of Mahatmaji taken at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

"We Are Custodians Of Gandhiji's Unfinished Dreams.'

BOMBAY CITIZENS DETERMINED TO CARRY ON MAHATMA'S WORK.

Mammoth Meeting On Esplanade.

MUSLIMS ARE WITH MAHATMAJI.

The mammoth mass meeting held on the Esplanade Maidan "to congratulate the nation," Mrs. Naidu put it, was an indication that the incarceration of Mahatmaji has strengthened the nation's resolve to fight to the finish. "We are the custodians of Gandhi's unfinished dreams," said Mrs. Naidu who made a speech in English of her usual poetic eloquence.

"A SEA OF WHITE-CLAD HUMANITY."

Long before the meeting was due to begin, steams of people began to pour in, covering the whole Maidan from Bori Bunder to Dhobi Talao with a veritable sea of white-clad humanity. On a modest estimate, over a lakh of people had assembled to pay their homage to Mahatmaji. The women, as usual, were conspicuous. Among them were a good many Parsi women, most of whom were dressed in Khaddar. The Muslims also, both men and women, had joined in the demonstration. The women sang national songs before the speeches were made.

The picturesque effect of the gathering was enhanced by the presence of the women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha, dressed in their uniform of orange-coloured sarries and white bodices, who came in procession from the Congress House. Among them were Mrs. Perinbai Captain, Mrs. Goshibai Captain, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Jayshri Raiji, Ratanben and other prominent workers. About half a dozen Americans were also present at the gathering.

"FIGHTING WITH BACKS TO WALL."

Dr. Choksey who presided, said that after the arrest of the Mahatma the fight for independence would be more resolute and a fight to the finish was going to be a unique battle in history between a powerful Government armed with every weapon of modern warfare and a nation of 30 crores of people who were pledged to non-violence. But Indians were going to fight with their backs to the wall and there was no turning back.

TO CONGRATULATE THE NATION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke in English because, as she said, she wanted the American visitors to understand what Indians thought and felt.

They had gathered, she said, to congratulate the nation on Mahatmaji's arrest. It sounded a curious contradiction to do so when the pride of the nation, the source of their inspiration, was snatched away from them. They were told by their critics and enemies that they were blind followers of a "mad man." But no more splendid tribute to the power of a single individual was paid than had been paid to Gandhiji by the Government in arresting him.

"Stone walls do not a prison make," continued Mrs. Naidu. "We have the history of our prisons bound up with the history of our civilisation. Some of their best men like Krishna had sanctified prisons. So what did it matter if Gandhiji—this fragile little man—was put behind the prison bars? The prison was merely the accidental shell of that great and glorious spirit. Was not a great man's personality synonymous with his message? Mahatmaji's work and message had reached in far-off corners of the world. During her

(Continued on page 7.)

"DIE WITHOUT KILLING OTHERS."

Then There Is Swaraj For India.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO FOLLOWERS.

(CAMP) JALALPUR, May 5.

When Gandhiji was arrested he had no time to give any message, as the Police officers were asking him to hurry up.

When sometime back there was rumour about impending his arrest Gandhiji had prepared a message. His message which he then dictated was as follows:—

At last the tiger seems to have come. My companions ask for a message after having awakened me from my asleep and, therefore, I am dictating this message without any desire at all to do so. I have given many such messages, but, if they had not been acted upon, what purpose will be served by this message.

MY MESSAGE IS BEING ACTED UPON.

"But I can see from news received upto midnight that my message is being acted upon by people. Men and women of Gujarat have awakened. I have seen myself men and women launching civil disobedience in Act and Bhimrad fearlessly. Although thousands had collected I had not seen any signs of mischief or impoliteness. People have observed peace, even though Government officers have crossed the boundary, and I consider that people have understood my message. If this auspices beginning is continued till the end, then there is Swaraj and India will be considered to have given an object lesson to the whole world.

"Swaraj which is obtained without sacrifice could not be kept up and let people sacrifice to their heart's content. Real sacrifice is suffering one-self, that is to die without killing others. Let India observe this mantram.

India's self-respect and everything are concerned in a handful of salt. Let that grip be broken but let it not be opened. If Government want to fight courteously, let them arrest those who possess contraband salt. It is impolite to snatch salt away from Satyagrahi's and to insult India. We could only bear that insult after allowing our grip to be broken open. But even if it is broken, they must not insult anybody or must not get engry but keep the peace. They must answer impoliteness by suffering in the name of God. There is no reason for my companions to be afraid after my arrest. I do not conduct this fight but it is God. He lives in the hearts of all. He is sure to lead us, if we have faith in Him.

PROGRAMME FOR PEOPLE.

I wish that people in thousands must break the salt law, picket liquor shops and spin. Let there be a bonfire of foreign cloth.

Nobody should be considered untouchable. All communities must embrace each other. Let the majority take whatever remains after the minority has been satisfied.

Students should leave schools and Government servants should resign like the Police Patels and engage themselves in the service of the people. If we do all this, we will have full Swaraj.—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

	Steamers.	Tons.
1930.		
10 „	Rajputana*	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x	20,847
31 „	Macedonia	11,120
7 June	Mantua*	10,946
14 „	Comorin	16,132
21 „	Maloja x	20,827
28 „	Razmak	10,857
5 July	Ranpura*	16,601
12 „	Malwa	11,000
19 „	Naldera x	16,988
26 „	Rawalpindi	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea*	10,946
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
16 „	Narkunda x	16,572
23 „	Macedonia	11,120
30 „	Rajputana*	16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura	16,601
13 „	Mooltan x	20,847
20 „	Ranchi	16,650
27 „	Mantua*	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	19,648
11 „	Comorin x	16,132
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25 „	Razmak @	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana	16,568
8 „	Naldera x	16,088
29 „	Ranpura	16,601
15 „	Morea*	10,954
22 „	Razmak	16,572
6 Dec.	Narkunda*	10,602
13 „	Viceroy of India	19,648
20 „	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
8th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
6th Nov.	DUMANA	7,427
4th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
	B £90	£108
	C £66	£ 99

SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd „	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
28th „	Mirzapore	Straits China & Japan
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th „	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
18th „	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
1st Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia.
29th „	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Sep.	Naldera	Colombo, & Australia.
26th „	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
24th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
21st „	Ranchi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Dec.	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19th „	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930.		
5th May	Vita	P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
7th May	Bandra	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th May	Khandalla	East & South Africa via Porebunder.
9th May	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah. & Busrah.
10th May	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
9th „	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs. Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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SHIPPING

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru ..	6028	1 May	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	3 May	18 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	17 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru.	10000	15 May	2 June
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May	18 May
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20272, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	9th May
Shunko Maru ..	8th May	18th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May
Tampei Maru ..	20th May.	30th May
Clyde Maru ..	21st May.	31st May.
Honolulu Maru	23rd May.	4th June.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.
(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
For First Twenty Words
and
ONE ANNA
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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 673

WANTED—HINDU or PARSI (1) B.Sc. or Graduate (Physics & Chemistry) Second Language French (2) Language Graduate (Optional French) for local school. Apply Box No. 2516, C/o. Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2404

WANTED B. A. B. T.s. of B. A., S. T. C.'s for the Babu Pannalal Jain High School. Only trained and experienced men need apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Tramba Kanta. Pydhonie, Bombay, 3.
A R2396

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in one month. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opposite Petit Library.
A R2395

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps: apply to IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R2385

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Books & Stamps.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased. College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 433

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Educational

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1. Apply for the prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 596

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1930, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th April 1930.
660

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the 2ND CLERK in the Ismail College, Andheri near Bombay, in the grade of Rs. 30-5/2-80 with a fixed allowance of Rs. 12, p.m. application stating educational, qualifications, experience typing capacity preferably short-hand typing) age, religion and caste. They should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1930.
M. B. RAHMAN,
Principal.
Ismail College,
Andheri, 3-5-1930.
676

NOTICE.

ROYAL AFGHAN GOVERNMENT desires giving monopoly and invites tenders of contract from prominent companies for Ruby mines Jagdalak. Apply to ROYAL AFGHAN CONSULATE, Bombay.
679

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1930 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16 Shaikh Memnon Street, Bombay, to consider what the Association should do in the matter of the arrest of Pujya Mahatma Gandhiji and resolve thereupon.

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, May 5, 1930.
675

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "MAGANO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd May, 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erickson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates for the Asutosh Professorship of Mediaeval and Modern Indian History.
(1) The salary attached to the Chair is Rs. 600/- rising, by biennial increments of Rs. 50, to Rs. 1,000. Appointment to the Chair may be made in a special case on a higher initial salary than Rs. 600.
(2) The Appointment will be made, in the first instance, for a period of five years but it may be renewed at the expiration of this period.
(3) The Professor will be required to take part in lecture work and to carry on, organise and guide research work in the subject.
(4) Application with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1930.
J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.
Senate House,
The 1st May, 1930.
671

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 344 of 1930.

Re: Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT, a firm, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay:
Adjudged Insolvents.
'Ex-parte': Messrs. KEDARNATH SHERSINGDAS, a firm,
Petitioning Creditors.

On the 2nd day of May, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor's firm as Insolvents.
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
672

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Sale of a valuable immoveable property at Kumbhar Tukda near Bhuleshwar (known as Sha Narandas Devidas Kapol Nivas) on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Mr. Hurgovandas Jivandas, Bai Suntoke, widow of Narandas Devidas and Mr. Mohanlal Kallianji, the surviving Trustees of the Will of Sha Narandas Devidas deceased and pursuant to the directions contain in the Judges Order made by the High Court on 29th day of November, 1929, in the matter of the Trust of the Will of late Narandas Devidas.
All of the Pension and Tax tenure land (now redeemed) admeasuring about 350 sq. yds. but on recent measurement found to contain about 338 sy. yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate on the west side of the public passage leading to Kumbhar Tukda Oart, bearing Collector's Old No. 454, New No. 2372 Old Survey No. 300 and New No. 449 and Cadastral Survey No 2319, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Old No. 23 and now under Ward C Nos 5054 and 5056, formerly under Street Nos. 23, 24, 1 and now under No 5.
Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the vendors 113, Esplanade Road Fort, or of the undersigned.
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70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Honour and Loyalty fighting against the seductive charms of a beautiful woman.

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Wanted Thorough Change Of Heart.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO CASTE PUNCHAYATS.

APPEAL TO OBSERVE VOWS OF ABSTINENCE FROM DRINK.

SURAT, May 4.

Caste panchayats of Surat City, who have passed resolutions asking the members of their communities not to drink, had conversations with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. About 18 different castes had passed such resolutions. It is estimated that, if the resolutions were strictly adhered, about 40,000 people of the total population of 117,000 will have given up drink. Almost all representatives of panchayats were present.

THOROUGH CHANGE OF HEART NEEDED.

Gandhiji addressing them said: "It is not by means of the power of intellect that people were able to observe vows they take. There must be a thorough change of heart and faith in God, which alone could give them the necessary strength. I have been defeated in prohibition campaign as a man and therefore I have asked women to help the movement. If anybody could melt the heart of drunkards it is woman. I have often asked Ministers in charge of Excise Department to put a stop to drink traffic. They have replied that I must find out for them new sources of revenue. I have told them to stop giving education to boys but they would not adopt the suggestion. If in Swaraj we have liquor traffic, our president will have to face a similar problem afterwards. We are also not as adventurous as Americans, who are successfully making America dry. We have become emasculated and therefore I appeal to you to tackle this question first."

PRESENT TIME MOST OPPORTUNE.

Gandhiji continued: "The present time is the most opportune and auspicious. I appeal to you with all earnestness to observe the vows you have taken. Do not deceive me; if you are unable to give up drinking, say so openly; I will congratulate you even then. My own son confesses honestly that he is not able to give up drinking habit, and I congratulate him on his truthfulness. Even so you must be truthful so that I may not miscalculate. God alone will help him, my son, and you, who are unable to give up drink. If you deceive me, you deceive your community and the whole country."

INSULT TO WOMEN PICKETERS.

Referring to the insult offered to some women picketers at some places Gandhiji said that if they had not considered women as low creatures working for men and as objects of their lust then nobody could have dared to raise a fingure at women. But even if they will stone them, they will continue picketing. "Pussyfoot" lost his eye in anti-drink propaganda to make America dry, but did not give up his campaign. India will have to answer for every insult offered to women. This is my last throw; and I am cut to lose my all. But all this I do for the liberation of India. If one district is ready, we will surely have Swaraj. You must purify yourself, you must be industrious; there is no other way for achieving Swaraj."

After hearing Gandhiji, the caste panchayats expressed their determination to enforce the resolutions rigidly.—Free Press.

I AM NOT SURPRISED SAYS GANDHIJI.

Smiles While Warrant Is Read.

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPORE, May 5.

Gandhiji was in bed when the police party reached the Ashram. It was headed by the District Magistrate Mr. Braham and accompanied by two police officers, Mr. Robinson, District Superintendent of Police and his deputy Mr. Antia. The party consisted of about 20 armed constables.

The Magistrate proceeded to Gandhiji's hut and woke him up. "I have a warrant for your arrest Mr. Gandhi", said the Magistrate.

NOT SURPRISED.

"I am not surprised, but will you read out the warrant to me", asked the Mahatma politely. The Magistrate complied with this request and read the following which was signed by Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay.

"Whereas the Government views with alarm the activities of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, they direct that he should be placed under restraint under regulation 25 of 1827 and suffer imprisonment during the pleasure of the Government and be immediately removed to the Yerwada Central Jail".

SMILING ALL THE TIME.

Gandhiji was smiling when the warrant was being read. "I am prepared to accompany you, but will you allow me to have a wash and clean my teeth" asked Gandhiji. "With pleasure" said the Magistrate.

In the meantime, the whole Ashram was up, and every one was anxious to have a parting "dharshan" of Gandhiji. Having nished his wash, Gandhiji came out of the cottage to say his prayers. The whole Ashram knelt down to recite the prayers while the police officers watched. Gandhiji himself led the chorus. He then collected his papers and gave them in charge of a volunteer whom he has chosen as Captain during his incarceration.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

A Brief Sketch.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the greatest man on earth, is 61, with greying hair, unflichingly truthful eyes, and slim figure. He is married and has four sons. He comes from a devout and wealthy family. His father was the Dewan of the State of Porbandar for about 25 years. Young Gandhi was given all the schooling that India could offer and was sent to England to complete his studies. He specialised in law, took a degree and returned to India.

An important piece of litigation sent him to South Africa. There he found how Indians were being ill-treated in the Colony. They were forbidden to own lands, were segregated and placed under various humiliating restrictions. Then and there Mahatma Gandhi took up their cause and began a long struggle for the rights of his race. He became their defender and led them into a course of passive resistance, a refusal to work for or have any dealing with the South Africans.

But when the Boer war came, Gandhi enjoined upon his followers to yield. A strike behind the lines in war time, he said, would be equivalent to an act of violence. With the return of peace he again preached his Satyagraha gospel. He was thrown into Jail and his wife and sons with him.

IN PRISON.

In prison, he continued his non-violence even to the extent of a refusal to take food—a hunger strike. It is said that Gandhi was the first to practice that mode of revolt against imprisonment which has made European sensations in recent years. He was forcibly fed and kept in confinement for nearly two years, and it broke his health.

He suffered much, but undismayed he went on with his struggle till he won.

WAR SERVICE.

Until two years after the Great War, Mahatma Gandhi was as loyal to the British crown as the most incorrigible of King's English-born subjects. He served in the Boer war, was once invalided and mentioned in despatches. The outbreak of the European war found him in London. There he at once organized 250 Indian students in English universities into a volunteer corps who wanted to serve wholly without pay. He returned to India because of ill-health, and recovered.

In a critical moment, in 1918, in response to the appeal of Mr. Lloyd George for a million Indian recruits Mahatma Gandhi threw himself into the recruiting movement with such energy that the quota of recruits called for nine months was accomplished in seven months. Then the armistice put a stop to the proceedings.

During the war, the Viceroy's Council, enacted the "Defence of India Act" modeled after the British Defence of the Realm Act, under which most of the liberties held dear by people generally were suspended. This act, ostensibly designed against the King's enemies, was used by British officials in India against vaious internal political movements that India became aroused against it. Even so loyal a subject as Mrs. Annie Besant was interned for three months under this Act by Madras British officials who did not agree with her in internal politics which had nothing to do with the war. After the war was ended, the Rowlatt Act was passed, continuing the repressive act for three years, and the Viceroy tried to get the hated law continued permanently in face of universal opposition. This act set India afire, and led to the "Punjab disturbances" and Dyer's diabolical deeds. At the top of all came the Khilafat trouble which completely shattered the confidence of Mahatma Gandhi in the present administration and he began his non-violent non-cooperation movement which is to-day progressing so quickly.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

In this way began the movement of Non-co-operation and Mahatmaji was able to impose the policy upon his countrymen. He had complete faith in it. He moved the resolution in the National Congress of 1920. In addition to this, Mahatmaji began to write in "Young India" about the policy of N. C. O. The resolution he moved in the Calcutta Congress was carried successfully. Mahatmaji also told his people that if this policy of N.C.O. could be worked steadily, within one year Swaraj could be obtained.

These resoluions were again passed most successfully in the regular Congress held at Nagpur. He began to work very hard during the following months and everyone had faith in his words. Mahatmaji himself acted according to his preachings. He preached everyone to wear khaddar and he himself wore it. This made every one to have complete faith in his sayings. In all these things Mahatmaji was working very closely with the Khilafat leaders and supported them also. He advised the people to boycott all foreign manufactured (mill-made) cloth and to become united within themselves.

In November 1921, the Prince of Wales came to visit India and complete strike was observed by the people.

Mahatmaji went to Bardoli to preach to the people the gospel of N. C. O., and not to pay taxes there. Meanwhile the Chauri-Choura tragedy took place on the Choura tragedy took place and Mahatmaji suspended the Civil Disobedience campaign on the 4th of February 1922.

Meanwhile on March 12, 1921, Mahatmaji was arrested under Section 124A, tried and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

HARBINGER OF A NEW ERA.

—:o:—

"Let critics of Mahatma Gandhi then look to history before they condemn him for trying to bring this much-belauded Modern Civilization down to the common starting point of all great civilizations. We are at dawn of a New Era, and Mahatma Gandhi is the one leader who shows to us the right path. He at least is watering the roots, while all others who try to keep alive the Civilization of the Western nations are like foolish gardeners who lavish water on the withering, leaves of a dying tree and never think of watering its roots."

DWIJENDRANATH TAGORE.

PANVEL'S ACTIVITIES.

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, May 3.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. Damle, vice-President, Thana Municipality, delivered an address in the Tennis Court before a large audience of women on the subject of "Duties of Women".

In the evening of the 2nd instant the national flag was hoisted in the compound of the Municipal premises by the Vice-President of the Panvel Municipality, Mr. Tatya Saheb Limaya, pleader, Mr. Damle of Thana also addressed the meeting at the time.

On the 3rd instant, Mr. Vaman Vithal Paranjpe delivered a speech under the presidentship of Mr. Pendse of Akola on "The Present Situation."

VICE- PRESIDENT THANA MUNICIPALITY ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 5.

Nana Saheb Damle Vice-President, Thana Municipality, lectured at a mass meeting last night and was arrested this morning under Section 117. The trial of Messrs. Gadgil and Damle will be held to-day separately. Contraband salt was prepared and sold in the streets. Volunteers are flocking.

PUBLIC MEETING NEAR TAMBAKANTA.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) near Mumbadevi Fountain, (Tamba Kanta) when, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Shriyut B. T. Desai, Pandit Sunderlalji, Dr. Choksey Mrs. Rambai Kamdar and others will speak on "The Present Situation and Our Duty". All are cordially invited.

THE SOUL OF EAST.

—:o:—

"The soul of the East has found a worthy symbol in Gandhi;; for he is most eloquently proving that man is essentially a spiritual being, that he flourishes the best in the realm of the moral and the spiritual and most positively perishes both body and soul in the atmosphere of hatred and gunpowder smoke."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

ATHLETIC DEMONSTRATION BY DR. PELTZER.

Large Crowd Turn Out To See Famous Athlete.

A large crowd was attracted to the Cooperage yesterday when Dr. Peltzer, the famous athlete, gave a demonstration on behalf of local sportsmen. There is abundant row material in this country, but it is the first time that a foreigner has set foot in India to show us how athletics should be conducted. Dr. Peltzer believes in practical demonstrations and he had his young protege Obermuller on view which he put the local lads through their paces. The Western India Football Association were kind enough to loan their ground for the occasion. Mr. Thornback assisted with the arrangements which were made at short notice.

Dr. Peltzer first gave a demonstration of low hurdling, and explained the technique of this difficult branch of athletics. He also showed how putting the shot is done, and was pleased with the performance, of some of the competitors High and long jumping methods were explained. Obermuller who is only a lad in his teens gave a practical demonstration of his skill in these branches of sport. Dr. Peltzer and his pupil then ran half-a-mile accompanied by Willis, Master, Ball and D'Avoine, who dropped out after the first quarter. The wonderful stride of the German champion created a great impression on the crowd.

After these demonstrations, Dr. Peltzer then gave a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. where by the aid of a "movie" picture explained the styles and methods of some of the world beaters. He laid great stress on the importance of physical training as an aid to efficiency in athletics, and also recounted his famous contest with Douglas Lowe when he created a world's record in the 880 yards.

Dr. Peltzer and Obermuller were then presented with souvenirs of their visit by Mr. Gazdar the well-known physical culturist. After the show Dr. Peltzer thanked the audience for their kind interest, and it is certain that athletes and others received many a valuable hint from his lecture.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Business Suspended Till Wednesday.

The following resolutions have been passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association held on Monday to express their strong protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhiji.

1. All the members of this Association shall close all their business upto and including Wednesday, the 7th instant.

2. To-day's adjourned meeting will be held on Wednesday the 7th instant at 12 noon B. T. to decide whether the business should be resumed on Thursday, the 8th instant.

3. The Managing Committee invests the Chairman, Vice-chairman and Honorary Secretaries with full powers for a period of 15 days to take all necessary steps by a vote of majority amongst themselves with a view to bring the present movement to a successful end.

4. The Managing Committee will issue circulars periodically whenever necessary and urges all the members to discharge their respective duties with integrity to bring this movement to an immediate success.

NO PURCHASE UPON HIS SOUL.

—:o:—

Persons in power should be very careful how they deal with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasure, nothing for riches, nothing for comfort or praise or promotion, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy because his body, which you can always conquer, gives you so little purchase upon his soul."

—PROF. GILBERT MURRAY.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 5.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd. informs that the Managing Committee has decided to close the Forward Market on account of the arrest of Poojya Mahatma Gandhiji until the decision of the Urgent General Meeting of the Association which meets on 7th inst.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Results Of Engineering Exams.

FIRST EXAM IN ENGINEERING

FIRST CLASS. (In order of Merit.)

A. P. Mehta, S. V. Ajinkure, N. C. Patel, L. D. Rege, R. P. Patel, B. D. Gogte, M. A. W. Siddiqui.

SECOND CLASS.

POONA CENTRE.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

N. A. Amin, G. V. Deodhar, C. N. Desai, S. A. Desai, G. G. Dhanak, B. B. Gandhi, G. J. Kulkarni, R. G. Marathe, A. A. Nagori, D. C. Palekar, J. S. Rege, V. G. Sabnis, G. M. Shah, K. S. Shah, G. D. Shahapurkar, B. V. Shirodkar, M. K. Talpade, P. R. Tongaonkar.

KARACHI CENTRE.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

B. D. Thuja, R. C. Badlani, R. S. Bavdekar, V. S. Daryanani, D. B. Desai, T. D. Desai, C. J. Devanani, K. C. Gandhi, S. P. Gangaramaney, T. S. Hirani, M. N. Jathal, S. R. Jathar, K. J. Kavasji, P. K. Khambatta, Md. S. A. K. Larik, P. B. Madon, T. J. Makhijani, P. P. Manek, D. J. Mehta, M. F. Mobedjina, G. S. Padwal, K. D. Parekh, P. J. Patel, V. S. Patel, S. B. Shah, A. G. Saikh, D. M. Tank, P. M. Thergaonker.

POONA CENTRE.

PART EXAMINATION.

G. K. Bhide, (2, 3, 4, 5 6)., H. J. Chavda, (1, 3, 5, 6,) C. R. Dhruva, (1, 3, 5), B. S. Dixit, (1 3, 5, 6), M. K. Joshi, (1, 3, 4, 5, 6), V. H. Kelkar, (1, 3, 4, 5, 6), I. K. Naik, (1, 2, 3, 6), D. R. Palkar, (1, 5, 6), N. D. Parmar, (1, 3, 4, 5, 6,) C. R. Patel, (3, 5, 6), B. B. Ranade, (4, 5), P. G. Ranade, (3, 4, 5, 6), A. M. Shaikh, (1, 5), S. B. Sudame, (3, 5), R. G. Sule, (1, 3, 5, 6), G. V. Vartak, (1, 2, 3, 5, 6), P. G. Vidwans, (1, 5).

KARACHI CENTRE.

PART EXAMINATION.

G. G. Bhatia, (5, 6), J. P. Kabre, (5, 6), J. W. Keswani, (3, 5, 6), B. F. Mehta, (6), N. H. Mirchandaney (1, 3, 5), N. M. Parikh, (1, 5, 6), J. E. Patel, (2, 5), L. H. Popat, (3, 5, 6), M. J. Radhakrishnani (1, 3, 4, 5, 6), B. K. Vaswani, (3, 5, 6).

Entitled to keep terms for the S. E. Examination:—Nos. 33, (N. S. EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (CIVIL.)

—:o:—

(First Class in Order of Merit.)

POONA CENTRE.

G. B. Bagul, V. M. Bhobe, H. N. Bilimoria, H R. Desai, S. V. Kulkarni, L. A. Patel, M. H. Patel, A. V. Shah, V. S. Vernekar.

KARACHI CENTRE

R. E. de Sa, R. M. Kotdawala, S. G. Marathe, F. M. Patwa, R. M. Vadhelvala.

SECOND CLASS

POONA CENTRE.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

G. K. Bhide, D. L. Carpenter, V. P. Champhalkar, S. V. Desai, R. J. Dhumal, A. F. R. D'Souza, Y. K. Ghanekar, V. D. Gokhale, T. A. A. Gulbargawalla, N. G. Jamkhandi G. D. Joglekar, K. S. Joglekar, G. V. Kale, K. D. Kapadia, I. M. Koyawala, S. K. Latnekar, S. B. Marwadi, I. K. Naik, S. C. Oak, T. I. Patel, V. S. Sali, V. S. Sathe, A. H. M. Shah, S. G. Shah, S. K. Shah, R. K. Toraskar, V. S. Vernekar.

V. H. (7) Kelkar.

KARACHI CENTRE.

PART EXAMINATION.

U. J. Bhatt, N. T. Chandwani, V. K. Ghhapla, S. P. Gore, H. U. Makhijani, T. K. Mangharamani, T. S. Mankad, M. C. Mehta, M. N. Mewada, B. K. Nanavatty, G. S. Patel, K. H. Patel, S. A. Patel, S. M. Postwala, L. S. Ramsinghani, G. T. Sahajwalla, K. J. Sapra, K. V. Thadhani, R. K. Thakar, G. R. Thakker, K. T. Tinani.

POONA CENTRE.

POONA CENTRE.

PART EXAMINATION.

Y. K. Ghougule, (7), R. B. Contractor, (3, 6, 7), F. St. A. DeSouza (4, 5), M. M. Doshi, (3, 5, 6,) A. K. Ganpule, (2, 4, 6, 7,) N. V. Joshi, (2,3), S. M. Kini, (3, 5, 6, 7,) R. K. Lokhandwalla (5), M. M. H. Maniyar, (3, 4, 5, 6, 7,), V. D. Navare, (3, 4, 5, 6), G. M. Pai, (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7), S. P. Patell, (1, 2, 6, 7,) B. N. Patwardhan (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7), M. H. F. Md. Rajput (4, 6, 7), M. N. Subandh, (1, 2, 7).

KARACHI CENTRE.

M. J. Radhakrishnani.

PART EXAMINATION.

N. M. Bhatia, (Exempted from subjects 1, 6, 7), V. J. Bhatt, (2, 5, 7,) K. M. Chandiramani (1, 3, 7), H. D. Chhugani (4, 7), L. R. Chitale, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5,) G. Y. Dahale, (5, 7), G. L. Gajjar, (3, 4, 5, 7), D. G. Jhangiani, (3, 4, 7), A. G. D. John, (2, 4, 5, 6, 7,) V. L. Shivalkar, (2, 3, 4, 5, 6,) T. A. Teckchandani, (1, 3, 5, 6, 7), M. M. (3, 6, 7), K. B. Waswani, (1, 3, 4, 7).

SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE.

No. 41 (M. H. Patel wins Rao Bahadur Rajadhyasha Scholarship.

No. 89 (R. E. DeSa) wins Dr. T. Cook Memorial Prize.

B. E. (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS (In order of Merit.)

A. H. Pandya, V. B. Manerikar.

SECOND CLASS.

G. Oke, No. 36 (N. B. Patel) and 147 (M. M. Bhat).

No. 128 (A. P. Mehta) wins the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship and the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

The result of Candidate No. 37 (N. K. Patel) will be declared later.

POONA CENTRE.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

A. S. Adke, V. V. Bedekar, V. R Bhinge, V. K. Chitale, P. M. Ghoudhari, A. D'Gosta, S. V. Desai, G B. Doshi, R. M. Duff, K. N. Honwad, S. G. Inamdar, K. V. Joglekar, G. L. Kanhere, H. J. Kothari M. P. Lentin, V. N. Padsalgiker, R. M. Pagay, G. M. Pai G. R. Patel, I. J. Patel, G. K. Patil, S. N. Ranade, V. G. Ratnaparkhi, G. H. Sanghvi, H. C. Shah, A. A. H. Shaikh, M. N. Tapaswi.

KARACHI CENTRE.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

G. K. Ahya, Y. A. Akbani, V. K. Bakre, B. P. Ghaudhari, L. R. Chitale, L. H. Danekar, K. G. Deodhar, D. J. Desai, D. R. Desai, S. R. Desai, G. B. Dikshit, A. Fonseca, R. M. Hemnani, R. S. Jethwani, V. H. Joshi, B. V. Junnarkar, B. V. Mehta, S. V. Motwani, H. M. Pancholy, K. C. Pandya, D. T. Panthaki, D. R. Paradkar, R. N. Thacker, V. N. Vachhani.

PART EXAMINATION.

A. D. Ghanekar, (Exempted from subjects 2, 3, 5.), N. D. Wale, (2, 4, 5, 6.)

PASS.

PRIZES.

J. Berkley Gold Medal and Prize awarded to A. H. Pandya.

J. N. Naegamwala Prize awarded to G. K. Patil.

Dr. T. Cook Memorial Prize awarded to V. B. Manerikar.

S. E. (MECHANICAL.)

FIRST CLASS.

V. V. Apte.

SECOND CLASS.

D. K. Dani, V. G. Modak, P. K. Sathe.

PASS.

V. S. Yajnik.

B. E. (MECHANICAL.)

V. S. Gokhale, B. Z. Sawhney.

SCHOLARSHIP.

B. Sawhney wins Mr. F. Panday scholarship.

CINEMAS PROCLAIM TWO DAYS' HARTAL

Meeting Of Cinema Workers Assn.

BOMBAY, May 5.

On learning the news of Mahatma Ghandi's arrest, all the Film Studidos in Bombay were closed and under the auspices of the Bombay Cinema Workers Association, a meeting was arranged at Sharada Studios, Mr. Manekla B. Patel, the proprietor of Krishna Film Co. presiding.

The following Resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Cinema workers condemns emphatically the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi under an old and obsolute Ordinance and hopes that the Government action will further stimulate the people to proceed with the movement calmly but vigorously.

(2) This meeting forther resolves that all studios and Cinemas be closed for two days as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi.

(3) This meeting further emphatically protests against the arbitrary prohibition of topical films dealing with the Gandhi movement and his march.

(4) This meeting resolves finally that copies of these resolutions be sent to cinema theatres, studios also to the presses.

The proprietors of the following Film Companies have promised all support to the members of their staff to join this movement and to [illegible] relations in the event of [illegible] absence in jails.

Shree Krishna Film Co.
Young India Film Co.
Sharada Film Co.
Zarina Film Co.

All the members then proceeded in a procession and visited all the Indian Cinemas in different localities and requested the proprietors to close the same.

In response to their appeal the following Cinemas were closed Raghuvir. (Saraswati Delise Road) Kohinoor (Dadar) Surya; Hindmata (Parel); Venus (Lalbag); Alexanrra (Belasis Roas); Krishna, West End-Imperial (Lamington Road); Majestic (Girgum); Novelty (Grant Road); Globe and Crown (Sandhurst Road.)

A meeting is arranged at 12 to-day at Sharada Studio to consider the further programme.

BOMBAY SHARE-BROKERS' PROCESSION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Share Bazar was closed on Monday on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. A procession was taken from the Share Bazar consisting of the leading brokers from the share and cotton bazaar. Two cars followed the procession bearing a banner "Brave Pathans face bullets." An enormous crowd joined the procession as it wended its way along Hornby Road, Marwari Bazaar, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road and Congress House.

The procession terminated at Congress House. It was led by Rao Sahib Sangidas Jesiram, Mr. Amrutlal Kalidas and Mr. Mahomedali Maniar.

The procession halted in front of the Police Headquarters and shouted: "Boycott British goods" and "Down with the British Government." They asked all the shops to close and there was an immediate response.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

HARTAL IN CITY.

Procession to start from Congress House, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

Bombay Legislative Council by-election for the University seat, Nomination day.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mint Road, Jaichand Bogha's House.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The following tre office-bearers of the Council of the Indian Institute of Architects elected for the Session 1930-31:—Mr. D W Ditchburn, F.R.I.B.A., President; Mr. Burjor S J Aga, F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President; Mr. Arnold Bell, L.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Kersasp B. Taraporvala, L.R.I.B.A., Jt. Honorary Secretaries; Mr. L. R Date, A.I.I.A., Hon. Treasurer.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Sunday's figures are:—Cases 9; deaths 2, primary vaccinations 9; re-vaccinations 51.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Hindusthani Seva Dal's Bombay Provincial Board will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Congress House.

HINDUSTHANI SEVA DAL B. P. BOARD.—There will be a meeting of the trained volunteers of the Hindusthani Seva Dal's Bombay Provincial Board in the premises of the Congress House to-day (Tuesday), at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), when all the volunteers are requested to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay in the morning of May 7.

The O. S. K. steamer "Burmo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 4 and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on May 8.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

The s.s. "Rampura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 1st instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Nurkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

MORNING PROGRAMME.

All the seven ward Congress Committees will have seven different processions. They will start from their respective Congress Committee's offices at 6-30 a.m. under the leadership of their Ward Congress Committees president. They will move throughout the Ward Committees localities.

In the evening a big combined procession will start from Congress House at 4 p.m. and will terminate at Esplanade Maidan. It will go through Girgoum Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi to Esplanade Maidan. Cttizens are requested to keep perfect order and help the volunteers to keep peace.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

—:o:—

WOMEN KEEN ON PICKETING.

The women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha are as keen and firm in their resolve to picket the foreign cloth shops which they hope to begin in a few days. Their present propaganda and house to house visits are a preparation for their stiffer campaign of picketing. They are not concerned with any attempt for a settlement that the foreign cloth dealers may be making.. It was not correct, as stated in our report yesterday, that they are awaiting the result of the negotiations on the dealers.

ALL-INDIAN PRESS CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POSTPONED.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the All Indian Journalists and Press-Proprietors' Conference which was to be held on Monday evening was postponed, owing to Mahatmaji's arrest and will take place this evening at 6 p. m.

ALL MARKETS CLOSED.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 5.

On account of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest all commercial markets remained closed to-day and will remain closed tomorrow, Tuesday

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Probably comparatively few of the citizens of Bombay realize that when Automatic Telephony was installed in Bombay, it was the biggest Automatic System outside the United States of America. Most citizens will, however, agree that it was proved to be a very great improvement over the old system. Some 70,000 miles of wire runs underground in Bombay and Salsette and is available for the use of all subscribers to the System who pay the following scale of charges:—

BUSINESS LINES:—

Rs. 300 per annum payable in advance,

or

Rs. 310 per annum payable as follows:—

Rs. 110 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 100 after the expiration of four months of the year of service,

Rs. 100 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

RESIDENTIAL LINES:—

Rs. 210 per annum payable in advance,

or

Rs. 220 per annum payable as follows:—

Rs. 100 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 60 after the expiration of four months of the year of service.

Rs. 60 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

TWO-PARTY LINES:—

Rs. 150 per annum payable in advance by each subscriber,

or

as follows:—

Rs. 50 at the commencement of the year of service,

Rs. 50 after the expiration of four months of the year of service,

Rs. 50 after the expiration of eight months of the year of service.

The Two-party Line Service offers all the facilities of the ordinary Residential Telephone service and like it is secret, the only difference being that the subscriber shares the line with one other subscriber and neither of the Two-party Line subscribers can communicate with the other by means of the Two-party Line, nor can either of them make or receive calls when the other is using the apparatus.

Thus a business man can have an exchange line in his office at a cost of approximately 13 as. 2 ps. per day while a line in a bungalow costs only 9 as. 2 1-2 ps. per day, or if two subscribers share a line only 6 as. 7 ps., per day.

Platinum Pure

96%

(Supplied in plate and wire.)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

Enquire at :—

Batliboi & Co.,

Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 6 1930.

THE TESTING TIME.

—:o:—

After much cogitation Lord Irwin and the British Cabinet have thought fit to arrest Mahatma Gandhi under Regulation XXV or 1827 and to confine him in the Central Prison at Yeravda. It is reported that Gandhiji arrived at Yeravda in excellent health and spirits and a Government communique issued soon after the arrest gives the assurance that "every provision will be made for his health and comfort during his detention." This should to some extent reassure those who might be anxious about his health which has been most severely strained these many days. But the arrest itself deprives both the country and the Government of the greatest force making for non-violence in these extraordinarily trying times. And nothing will please Gandhiji or serve his cause better than for his countrymen to maintain absolute peace whatever may be their tactics and whatever the provocation. The Regulation under which he has been arrested is one for the "confinement of State Prisoners" under extraordinary circumstances and makes no provision for any judicial trial. According to the Preamble the Act is to be enforced when any "commotion" renders it necessary "to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings or when such proceedings may not be adapted to the nature of the case or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper." The Act also provides that 'the Governor in Council shall fix such allowance for the support of the State Prisoner as may seem to him expedient in reference to the Prisoner's habits and rank in society." However considerate the Government may be about the treatment of Gandhiji, the fact cannot be ignored that the Regulation under which he has been deprived of his freedom was passed in 1827 and in a relic of barbarism That Government should have resorted to it shows bankruptcy of statesmanship on their part.

If Gandhiji's arrest and his detention without a trial be justified, the Government may be said to have shown some consideration to an opponent whom the world would befriend. But we cannot justify the arrest or the absence of a judicial trial. Gandhiji did not want petty consideration out justice, and confinement for an indefinite period without a trial cheats justice of its essential attribute and robs the illustrious accused of an opportunity to make even a statement defending himself before the world tribunal on the highest ethical grounds. The absence of a trial also leaves the period of his detention entirely to the mercy of the Government. The arrest itself is unstatesmanlike. The whole gist of the official communique defending the arrset is that the campaign of civil disobedience has led and was bound to lead to violence, though it is meant to be non-violent and Gandhiji has striven his best to keep it non-violent. But the world will recognise, if due consideration is paid to the grievous wrongs to which India has been subjected for generations under alien domination, that her civil revolt has been on the whole phenomenally non-violent; and in so far as some violence has broken out in some quarters in connection with the Satyagraha movement, the lawless and harsh methods of petty officials have been not less responsible for it in most cases than any lapses on the part of the people. Even if all that Government contend in their communique is conceded for argument's sake, it would still remain true that while Gandhiji's arrest cannot possibly suppress the present movement, his freedom would have done far more to keep the movement non-violent than all the official and non-official bodies could do. Again, from the point of view of the success of the proposed Round Table Conference by which Government lay so much store, Gandhiji's arrest has ruined what little chances, if any, the Conference might otherwise have had. No self-respecting Indian would care to join the Conference when the idol of India is imprisoned. And if any Indian dares to do so he will be regarded as proving false to his country.

How long will Gandhiji remain a prisoner? The answer depends more upon the people than upon the Government. If the millions who delight in crying "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" fail to put their shoulders to the wheel and remain steadfastly loyal to his principles, his release would be entirely at the mercy of the Government, a position which would cause him unspeakable pain. But, judging from the progress the people have so far made, we feel confident that they will carry on his unfinished work to a successful termination. They are, as Mrs. Naidu has beautifully said, the custodians of his unrealised dreams. The efforts to carry on the constructive work of Khaddar and Swadeshi, the boycott of British goods and the propaganda against liquor will have to be more intense than they have been. It would be a fatal mistake to suppose that because the task of picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops is specially assigned to women, men have little to do in the matter. It is indeed the duty of every man and every woman to concentrate now more than ever before their energies on the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and pure Swadeshi cloth and on the anti-liquor campaign. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance, economic and political, of this part of the national campaign. For it is here that India's stupendous strength of numbers can be most effectively utilised. We trust that in this testing time that strength would be available in abundance.

The most appropriate comment on Mahatmaji's arrest is made by Mr. Fenner Brockway, who says that any Government imprisoning Gandhiji who is probably the finest spirit in the world to-day condemns itself. The communique issued by the Government seeks to defend a step which is indefensible from every point of view that has regard for the true interests of India and Britain. For the really blameworthy person, who has brought about the present strained relation between India and Britain, is not Mahatma Gandhi but Lord Irwin who, despite his good intentions, has proved himself utterly lacking in statesmanship by the manner in which he has mishandled the question of the Round Table Conference and misled the Labour Cabinet regarding the depth of India's discontent. The Labour Government has, we have no doubt, most reluctantly concurred in Lord Irwin's decision to arrest Gandhiji. No Viceroy of India rendered greater disservice to Britain than Lord Irwin has done by most abjectly succumbing to the counsels of his reactionary entourage and demanding the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in order to cover up his own disastrous blunders. If Britain wants to retrieve the situation and secure an amicable and satisfactory settlement with India, her Government must immediately recall Lord Irwin. So far as India is concerned, the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is a challenge to all that is most patriotic, noblest and most self-sacrificing in her manhood and womanhood. In no country would a Government dare to put the saintliest and noblest of her sons in prison for a day. What reply is India going to give to this challenge? From to-day every Indian, if there is any grain of patriotism in him or her, must see that not a yard of foreign cloth is imported into the country and that such an intensive boycott of British goods is inaugurated as to compel Britain to yield to India's determined will before many months, if not weeks, pass.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

—:o:—

The comments of the "Times of India" on the resolution passed by Bombay journalists and press-proprietors at their meeting of Saturday last protesting against the Press Ordinance as "an affront to independent journalism" indicate how delighted this apologist and spokesman of British vested interests is over the fact that autocratic misuse of power can stifle "honest and independent" criticism of the system of Government which unhappily prevails in this country. It grossly misrepresents the attitude of the interests vitally affected by the Press Ordinance when it declares that their protest implies that they "should be above the law and free to defy the law." The Nationalist Press in India has never adopted this attitude. Its contention is that there are enough weapons in Government's legislative armoury to check abuse of freedom by any section of the Press and that, in spite of the Viceroy's assurance that the Ordinance is not designed to check "the liberties of the Press", its operation is sure, in the hands of the bureaucracy, to lead to a wholesale campaign of suppression of the popular Press. We readily recognise that so far the Government of Bombay have observed a commendable forbearance regarding the application of the Ordinance, but our apprehensions that the bureaucracy will utilise the new extra-legal device to stifle criticism unpalatable to it is justified by the unwarranted action of the authorities in Delhi and Calcutta. In this convention it is pertinent to remind our readers that the bureaucracy in India has always looked with disfavour upon free and independent criticism of the administrative machinery. Sir Louis Mallet, a former Under-Secretary of State for India, observed long ago: "Nothing but the fact that the present system of Government in India is almost secure from all independent and intelligent criticism has enabled it so long to survive." Another testimony in support of the universal chorus of protest against the Press Ordinance by the Nationalist Press is to be found in a letter to the "Daily Herald" of April 5 by Mr. Gentry Bingham, an Oxford M.A., who has had "experience of Government methods in India dating from 1884." He says: "Until the power of the bureaucrats who dominate the Government of India is broken and 'the supremacy of law is restored', India's co-operation and respect cannot be regained." Will not English journalists make the same criticism of any attack on the liberties of the Press in their own country, if a British Cabinet ever dared to do this, as the Indian journals level against Lord Irwin's Press ukase? But to English journalists in India, we presume, it seems expedient to become untrue to their own calling. Let the "Times of India" note, as the Indian Association, the Liberal organisation of Bengal, points out that secret enquiries detention of men without trial and a muzzled Press cannot stop the spread of disaffection, unless the root cause is removed.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

From Blunder To Blunder.

It is tragic to notice how the Government of India are proceeding from one blunder to another in their efforts to quell the deep rooted popular discontent. They have gagged the Press, they have by a special Ordinance set aside the ordinary course of justice in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case and they have followed this up by the revival of the Prevention of Seditious meetings Act, which is to be applied to the Peshawar District in the N. W. Frontier Province. By their arrests of Congress leaders they have removed from the scene men who could be expected to possess a hold over the people, men of great local influence and following whose efforts to persuade the people to remain non-violent have been remarkably successful. The revival of the notorious Act is sure to drive discontent underneath.

Muslims and the Congress.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri, and eighteen other Muslim Nationalists of Bombay have appealed to their co-religionists in the City to join the Congress Muslim Party and thereby help the Congress and the country. With the example before them of the Muslims of Peshawar, who made common cause with Hindus, the Muslims of Bombay, we hope, will readily respond to the appeal. Indeed it is time now for all communities to join the Congress and work under it. In his message to the country, given just before his arrest, Dr. Mhammad Alam very truly observes: "Political communities are based on economic and political factors and not on religious considerations. Zamindars, non-Zamindars, Sahukars, Labourers, Workers, etc., are all different communities, irrespective of religious differences. Religion need not be the only factor on which separate communities can be formed. Let us understand the true significance of political communities as apart from religious communities and there will be no longer trouble about it." Economic and political consciousness is the best antidote against the present communalism. And such a consciousness cannot be better fostered than by common participation in political and economic activities under the auspices of a non-communal institution like the Congress.

Beware.

The Bombay Branch of the European Association is understood to have requested Government to take a "firmer" attitude in dealing with the Satyagrahis, to arrest all who incite the people to break the Law and even to prohibit processions. If the report is correct, the Association may be said to be panic-stricken. Its suggestions, if adopted, may precipitate the very crisis which it may be credited with a desire to avoid. Time was when repression could cow down the people. But happily those days have gone. Every arrest in every province has this time rather intensified the agitation than slackened it.

A Thought For The Day.

The Salt Tax is exaction and oppression; and if the people understood it, it would only breed discontent. It is a survival of the general exploitation of India's poverty by a profit-making company. The argument for its retention illustrates the error so prevalent in India, of assuming that a bureaucracy has the same right to impose burdens on a people that a representative Legislature has.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

AMERICAN VIEWS.

(BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE, State University of Iowa, U.S.A.)

All Indians and friends of India in America are waiting on tiptoe to learn what is happening in India to-day. It is quite possible that December 31, 1929, will go down in the annals as the Independence Day of India and thus be a milestone in the history of the world.

Mr. Upton Close, the well-known American journalist, who has just returned to the United States from an extensive trip of study and investigation in India says that Indian leaders are ready for the New Year's crisis. He has travelled all over India and has run across such sights as "an aged editor seized, newspapers full of jangling controversy, jails overfull, gangs of roughly guarded men in neck and leg irons, sensational conspiracy trials, the accused starving themselves to death in jail as protest." What will all this lead to?

NO COMPROMISE.

In order to get authoritative expressions on the Indian situation, Mr. Close sought out Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The results of these confences are now published in "The New York Times."

"I, fo one," Mahatma Gandhi is quoted as saying, "shall be relieved if January 1, 1930, dawns with our ultimatum unaccepted and India free of all moral commitment to the British Empire. It will mean the more suffering for us. The suffering will do us good—we have deserved it—and I welcome it. In the end, India will be really free, politically and culturally, economically and spiritually."

From his contacts with hundreds of Indans, Upton Close reports that India is in no mood of dilatory watchful waiting: "It is too late for compromise now". There is really no half-way house. The last scrap of Indian confidence in English good faith is gone. He asked Nehru the Younger if he might not expect much fom the Labour Government.

"I am a Socialist myself," replied the young leader of India. "That is one place where I differ from the Mahatma and my father. So I am appreciatve of Ramsay MacDonald. But his accession to power may be a stumbling-block to us. Before that the issue was clear-cut—the Tories would never recognize us, would always use machine guns; we know what to count on—it would be a fight to the finish.

"In the difference between the Mahatma and my father I am with the Mahatma. My personal preference would be for no compromise on the issue of absolute independence from the British Empire. There is this feature. We do not believe that the Labour Government would send a huge military force to Asia under any circumstances.

"Of course, Mr. MacDonald may decide to grant our full demand. But I do not believe even a Labour Premier can bring himself to make an offer which takes the bread out of English mouths—and that is what our ultimatum means—nor do I believe that if he did so his Government would survive the attack of the reactionaries. We must rely solely upon ourselves; we must proceed with plans to meet full opposition. If the MacDonald Government ends the struggle we shall be grateful and he will go down as a great humanitarian.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

Upton Close commends that feature of the "Nehru Constitution" to American readers which abolishes communal representation and requires Indians to vote as Indians, not as Hindus or Muslims or Christians. "Both Hindus and Muslims.", adds Mr. Close, "seem to me to be quite satisfied to tackle the future on this basis, and have made the tentative provincial re-adjustments they feel necessary. Indians point out that when authority has been definitely in the hands of one community or the other in the past, as during the Mogul dynasty, the ruling community has, by tradition, been tolerant and the ruled submissive."

Another striking aspect of the "Nehru Constitution," according to Mr. Close, is its guarantee of protection of English and other foreign investments in a free India. He points to the fact that America, Japan and Germany have taken 20 per cent. of India's trade away from Great Britain during the last five years. The British will give up political control of India much quicker than economic; but Upton Close indicates that Indians will let the British off as easy as possible. Confronted as England is with its vast and crucial unemployment problem at home, the English are not in a position to challenge India, their best customer, to an economic warfare.

Commenting on Viceroy Irwin's November pronouncement regarding the Dominion Status for India, Upton Close observes: "There is a small Right element, whose best known figure is Annie Besant, that would accept the declaration and leave its carrying-out to the British. But the declaration does not answer India, which does not trust the Labour Party, to say nothing of trusting that the Labour Party will remain indefinitely in power to fulfill its "aim." This conference in London, to gain Indian interest, would have to be, like Caesar's wife, above reproach."

MOVE FORWARD AND UPWARD.

In some of the political circles of the United States a conviction is prevalent that there is a chance for a peaceful and constructive solution of the problem of India. The proposed Round Table Conference in London, they feel, may furnish the solution if it ends not in empty talk but in a program of dominion self-government. Writing in "The Milwaukee Leader", Mr. Norman Thomas who was the Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the last election, says:

"That definite requirement will come hard to the British who, for more than a century, have thought of India as a dependent country to be governed by a suprior group. The practical arrangements, without this psychological difficulty, would at best be hard to make in an India not yet fully united. Already there are signs that Conservative and Liberal politicians in England will make common cause at home to defend England's rights and her "moral duty" of overlordship against concessions by the Labour Government.

"In this situation that fine British friend of the Indian people, C. F. Andrews, pleads for America's moral support to the great experiment of working out in friendly fashion India's problem of self-government. In the long run, England must yield to the force of the United India that is slowly, no rapidly, finding itself. Why not help the process instead of hindering it and embittering all relations by making the Indians fight by violence or by non-co-operation- If Britain could do in the far harder case of India without a war what she did for Canada after the American war, for South Africa after the Boer war, for Ireland partially—after the innumerable revolts, what a triumph it would be not alone for her but for world peace and happiness? What a challenge to Labour's leadership!"

The Imperialist press of America and England sometimes overflows with acid comments on the Indian situation. Admittedly India has many shortcomings and perils; but what nation is free from them? Every country, without any exception, has a skeleton in the closet.

America and England, for instance, are not strangers to bribery and corruption and scandal. In the United States, crime is on the increase, immorality abounds, divorce mills are working overtime, and disregard for law is almost universal. In Great Britain, privilege, caste, religious intolerance, personal and class avarice, Tory principles and traditions are not non existent. Yet neither Uncle Sam nor John Bull would resign the light of self-government. Indians have doubtless a long way to go to be a perfect nation; but is that any reason why they should resign hope? A few temporary obstacles cannot darken confidence and tempt despair.

For the sake of anthropological accuracy one may be permitted to ask this question: Are the Indians, as a people, any queerer than other nations? I think not. The one fact which stands out clear and supreme above everything else is that the Indian people prefer even bad government of their own, if necessary, to the so-called good government by aliens. Self-rule is the outstanding and unalterable creed of the Indian political faith. India must go forward in unconquerable and conquering hope.

FREEDOM OF INDIA.

In a leading editorial article the New York "Nation" of this week asserts that India is to-day the touchstone and that it is the Labour government which is to be put to the test by India as to its democracy and its willingness to do justice to a great mass of human beings. The New York journal then goes on to say:

"To our minds no compromise is possible. It is the Indian people who must have the final say and no one else. From the day of its foundation this journal has been firmly committed to the doctrine that no amount of good government inflicted upon a people by officials from another country can take the place of self-government, however bad. This may be, as some say, carrying, theory to indefensible ends. We can, however, no more yield our position than could the American Abolitionists who were told that if they persisted in their mad demands for freedom for the Negroes the United States would become nothing but a shambles.

"So we are for having the people

(Continued on page 6).

SWARAJ AT OUR DOORS.

—:o:—

(Through Rashtrya Sabha.)

BOMBAY, May 5.

Sunday was the busiest day of the Desh Sevika Sangh. The meetings of the ladies were held at Madhavbag and other places while one group of ladies volunteers under the Captainship of Mrs. Champavati and Mrs. Rama Bhatt proceeded to Dadar accompanied by Mr. D. K. Bhatt. They went to Nagu Sayaji's Wadi and divided themselves into three batches and went from house to house requesting the labour class women to attend the meeting to be held there. In response to such hard work a large number of ladies and labourers attended the meeting.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange was requested to take the chair. Four National songs including request to give up liquor were sung by the lady volunteers and Mrs. Shantabai exhorted the audience to respond to the call of Mahatma Gandhi and to give their full support, to the three-fold activities viz., Salt Satyagraha, Picketing of Liquor Shops, and Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

Mr. D. K. Bhatt speaking in Marathi, asked the labourers to think seriously over the question of liquor and drew a piteous picture of the families of the drunkards. He asked the audience to become Mill Owners instead of Labourers by giving up liquor and they should win India's freedom by giving up liquor. He asked the audience to save 26 crores of rupees by giving up liquor, 60 crores by putting on Swadeshi 6 crores rupees by making or using Contraband Salt. If they did this Swarjya was at their doors and he wished them success.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange then summed up the proceedings and asked the labourers to allow their wives to take part in the National Struggle for Freedom and urged the women to boycott men who did not give up liquor and cigarettes.

PRESS ORDINANCE MENACE TO COUNTRY'S TRADE.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchants' Chamber's Protest.

The following telegram was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of India, Home Department, regarding Press Act Ordinance:—

"The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, have noted the reasons for issue of Ordinance by His Excellency the Viceroy reviving Press Act. The very fact that His Excellency found it necessary to make such a serious invasion of the fundamental rights of citizenship by exercise of the Viceroy's extraordinary powers of issuing an Ordinance is even, according to Government, a significant symptom of the condition to which the country is being reduced as a result of the present state of affairs. The danger of abuse of powers vested in Local Governments and officers by the Ordinance is grave and cannot be exaggerated. The stoppage of dissemination of news on which trade, commerce and industries and even ordinary daily routine life depend can lead to nothing less than steady but sure impediment to movements of commodities required by areas where there may be restlessness. When news is denied in ordinary course wild rumours take its place and are most dangerous and unreliable substitute. The result of this will be perceived within a few weeks and the Committee wish to draw the attention of Government particularly to this danger at this stage. The Committee protest against the issue of the Ordinance and request the Government of India not to resort to repressive expedients which can lead nowhere but to meet the situaion with a statesmanlike and effective solution

LABOUR JOURNALS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Printing Facitities Refused.

The "Kranti" which has been refused printing facilities by the local Presses, is being issued in cyclostyle.

"Th Workers' Weekly" and "Payame Mazdoor" will also be similarly issued.

RIC TRIAL OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Arrest In 1921 And After.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad on 10th March, 1922, on charge of sedition under orders of the Government of Bombay with the concurrence of the Government of India.

The arrest was long expected, and in fact for some time past, Mahatmaji and his devoted comrade, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, were aware of their impending arrest. On the 10th March it was the hour of ten in the night, Mr. Banker and Srimati Ansuya were returning from Mahatma's Ashram, when they met by Mr. Healy, the District Police Superintendent of Police, Bombay, who showed them warrants and informed them that he had come to arrest Mr. Gandhi adding "let him take his time. There is no hurry." The news was communicated to Mahatma Gandhi who was then having his bath. Meanwhile the news spread in a minute throughout the Ashram and almost all inmates, men, women, and children, hastened to Mahatmaji to bid him farewell and have his blessings. At his desire, his favourite Gujrati hymn which described the qualities of a true *vaishnava* was sung in chorus. After this Mahatmaji accosted eagh one of the Ashramites in suitable terms, encouraged them by his sprightliness and abundant joy and then prepared to surrender himself. While proceeding from residence to the Police Officer on road, he expressed himself several times that he felt very happy and gratified over the arrest. His parting words were "work hard and tire not."

Both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Banker were then taken to the Sabarmati Jail. Mrs. Gandhi with a small company of four or five was allowed to accompany them and see them lodged in their quarters, which consisted of a row of eight rooms with an open verandah about 10 feet wide and a fairly large courtyard with a line of small trees in the middle. The two rooms given to trem were furnished each with an iron cot, a mattress, two sheets, a pillow, a blanket and a carpet. Light was provided in the evening. The doors of the rooms were made of wooden frames, the planks about six inches wide with thick iron bars fixed in them, the distance between two bars being a little over an inch. The whole place was scrupulously clean.

SESSIONS COURT PROCEEDINGS

At the circuit house at Shahibag the trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shankerlal G. Banber commenced on Saturday the 18th March, 1922. Admission to the Court was strictly by tickets and yet the Court house was full of distinguished visitors, both from the City itself and outside.

Sir T. J. Strangman, with Rao Bahadur Girdharlal, conducted the prosecution, with prisoners were undefended.

The Advocate-General said, the accused was a man of high educational qualification and evidently from his writings a recognised leader. The harm that was likely to be caused was considerable. They were the writings of an educated man, and not the writings of an obscure man and the Court must consider to what the results of a campaign of the nature disclosed in the writings must inevitably lead. They had examples before them in the last few months. He referred to the occurrences in Bombay last November and Chauri-Chaura, leading to murder and destruction of property, involving many people in misery and misfortune. It was true that in the course of those articles they would find Non-Violence was insisted upon as an item of the campaign and as an itemd of the creed. But what was the use of preaching Non-violence when he preached disaffection towards Government or openly instigated others to overthrow it? The answer to that question appeared to him to come from Chauri-Chaura, Madras and Bombay. These were circumstances which he asked the Court to take into account in sentencing the accused and it would be for the Court to consider these circumstances which involve sentences of severity.

As regards the second accused, his offence was lesser. He did the publication and he did not write. His offence nevertheless was a serious one. His instructions were that he was a man of means and he asked the Court to impose a substantial fine in addition to such term of imprisonment as might be inflicted upon. He quoted Section 10 of the Press Act as bearing on the question of fine. When making a fresh declaration, he said a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 was asked in many cases.

Court: Mr. Gandhi, do you wish to make a statement on question sentence?

Mr. Gandhi: I would like to make statement.

Court: Could you give me in writing to put it on record?

Mr. Gandhi: I shall give it as soon as I finish it reading.

ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY.

Before reading his written statement, Mr. Gandhi spoke a few words as introductory remarks to the whole statement. He said:—Before I read this statement I would like to state that I entirely endorse the learned Advocate-General's remarks in connection with my humble self. I think that he was entirely fair to me in all the statements that he has made, because it is very true and I have no desire whatsoever to conceal from this Court the fact that to preach disaffection towards the existing system of Government has become almost a passion with me and the learned Advocate-General is also entirely in the right when he says that my preaching of disaffection did not commence with my connection with "Young India," but that it commenced much earlier and in the statement that I am about to read, it will be my painful duty to admit before this Court that it commenced much eorlier than the period stated by the Advocate-General. It is the most painful duty with me but I have to discharge that duty knowing the responsibility that rests upon my shoulders, and I wish to endorse all the blame that the learned Advocate-General has thrown on my shoulders in connection with the Bombay occusences, Madras occurrences and the Chauri Chaura occurrences. Thinking over these deeply and sleeping over them night after night, it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura or the mad outrages of Bombay. He is quite right when he says, that as a man of responsibility, a man having received a fair share of education, having had a fair share of experience of this world, I should have known the consequences of every one of my acts. I knew them. I knew that I was playing with fire. I ran the risk and if I was set free I would still do the same. I would be failing in my nuty, if I no not ro so. I have felt it this morning that I woulr have failed in my duty, in my duty, if I did not say what I said here just now.

I wanted to avoid violence. I want to avoid violence. Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed. But I had to make my choice, I had either to submit to a system which I considered had done an irreparable harm to my country, or incur the risk of the mad fury of my people bursting forth when they understood the truth from my lips. I know that my people have sometimes gone mad. I am deeply sorry for it; and I am, therefore, here to submit not to a light penalty but to the highest penalty. I do not ask for mercy. I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here, therefore, to invite and cheerfully submit to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me, for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, the Judge, is as I am just going to say in my statement, either to resign your post or inflict on me the severest penalty if you believe that the system and law you are assisting to administer are good for the people. I do not expect that kind of conversion, but by the time I have finished with my statement you will perhaps, have a glimpse of what is raging within my breast to run this maddest risk which a sane man can run.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was then read out:

"I owe it perhaps to the Indian public and to the public in England to placate which this prosecution is mainly taken up that I should explain why from a staunch loyalist and co-operator I have become an uncompromising disaffectionist and non-co-operator. To the Court too I should say why I plead guilty to the charge of promoting disaffection towards the Government established by law in India.

My public life began in 1893 in South Africa in troubled weather. My first contact with British authority in that country was not of a happy character. I discovered that as a man and an Indian I had no rights. More correctly I discovered that I had no rights as a man because I was an Indian.

But I was not baffled. I thought that this treatment of Indians was an excrescence upon a system that was intrinsically and mainly good. I gave the Government my voluntary and hearty co-operation, criticising it freely where I felt it was faulty but but never wishing its destruction.

Consequently when the existence of the Empire was threatened in 1899 by the Boer challenge, I offered my services to it, raised a volunteer ambulance corps and served at several actions that took place for the relief of Ladysmith. Similarly in 1906 at the time of Zulu revolt I raised a stretcher-bearer party and served till the end of the 'rebellion.' On both these occasions I received medals and was even mentioned in despatches. For my work in South Africa I was given by Lord Hardinge a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. When the war broke out in 1914 between England and Germany I raised a volunteer ambulance corps in London consisting of the then resident Indians in London, chiefly students. Its work was acknowledged by the authorities to be valuable. Lastly in India when a special appeal was made at the War Conference in Delhi in 1918 by Lord Chelmsford for recruits, I struggled at the cost of my health to raise a corps in Kheda and the response was being made when the hostilities ceased and orders were received that no more recruits were wanted. In all these efforts at service I was actuated by the belief that it was possible by suen services to gain a status of full equality in the Empire of my countrymen.

THE FIRST SHOCK.

The first shock came in the shape of the Rowlatt Act a law designed to rob the people of all freedom. I felt called upon to lead an intensive agration against it. Then followed the Punjab horrors beginning with the massacre of Jallianwalla Bag and culminating in crawling orders public foggings and other indescribable humiliations. I discovered too that the plighted word of the Prime Minister to the Mussalmans of India regarding the integrity of Turkey and the Holy Places of Islam was not likely to be fulfilled. But in spite of the forebodings and the grave warnings of friends, at the Amritsar Congress in 1919 I fought for co-operation and working the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, hoping that the Prime Minister would redeem his promise to the Indian Mussalmans, that the Punjab wound would be healed and that the reforms inadequate and unsatisfactory though them were, marked a new era of hope in the life of India.

But all that hope was shattered. The Khilafat promise was not to be redeemed. The Punjab crime was white-washed and most culprits, went not only unpunished but remained in service and some continued to draw pensions from the Indian revenue, and in some cases were even rewarded, I saw too that not only did the reforms not mark a change of heart, but they were only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude.

I came reluctantly to the conclusion that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically and economically. A disarmed India has no power of resistance against any aggressor if she wanted to engage in an armed conflict with him. So much is this the case that some of our best men consider that India must take generations before she can achieve the Dominion status. She has become so poor that she has little power of resisting famines. Before the British advent India spun and wove in her millions of cottages just the supplement she needed for adding to her meagre agricultural resources. The cottage industry, so vital for India's existence, has been ruined by incredibly heartless and inhuman processes as described by English witnesses. Little do town-dwellers know how the semi-starved masses of India are slowly sinking to lifelessness. Little do they know that their miserable comfort represents the brokerage they get for the work they do for the foreign exploiter, that the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses. Little do they realise that the Government established by law in British India is carried on for this exploitation of the masses. No sophistry, no jugglery in figures can explain away the evidence that the skeletons in many villages present to the naked eye. I have no doubt whatsoever that both England and the town-dwellers of India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity which is perhaps unequalled in history. The law itself in this country has been used to serve the foreign exploiter. My unbiassed examination of the Punjab Martial Law cases had led me to believe that at least ninety-five per cent. of convictions were wholly bad. My experience of political cases in India leads me to the conclusion that in nine out of every ten the condemned men were totally innocent. Their crime consisted in the love of their country. In ninety-nine cases out of hundred justice has been denied to Indians as against Europeans in the Courts of India. This is not an exaggerated picture. It is the experience of almost every Indian who has had anything to do with such cases. In my opinion the administration of the law is thus prostituted consciously or unconsciously for the benefit of the exploiter.

THE GREATEST MISFORTUNE.

The greatest misfortune is that Englishmen and their Indian associates in the administration of the country do not know that they are engaged in the crime I have attempted to describe. I am satisfied that many Englishmen and Indian officials honestly believe that they are administering one of the best systems devised in the world and that India is making steady though slow progress. They do not know that a subtle but effective system of terrorism and an organised display of force on the one hand, and the depreciation of all powers of retaliation or self-defence on the other, have emasculated the people and induced in them the habit of simulation. This awful habit has added to the ignorance and the self-deception of the administrators.

Section 124 A under which I am happily charged is perhaps the prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen. Affection cannot be manufactured or regulated by law. If one has no affection for a person or system one should be free to give the fullest expression to his disaffection, so long as he does not contemplate, promote or incite to violence. But the section under which Mr. Banker and I are charged is one under which mere promotion of disaffection is a crime. I have studied some of the cases tried under it, and I know that some of the most loved of India's patriots have been convicted under it. I consider it a privilege, therefore, to be charged under that section. I have endeavoured to give in their briefest outline the reasons for my disaffection I have no personal ill-will against any single administrator, much less can I have any disaffection towards the King's person. But I hold it to be a virtue to be disaffected towards a Government which in its totality has done more harm to India than any previous system. India is less manly under the British rule than she ever was before. Holding such a belief, I consider it to be a sin to have affection for the system. And it has been a precious privilege for me to be able to write what I have in the various articles tendered in as evidence against me.

In fact, I believe that I have rendered a service to India and England by showing in Non-co-operation the way out of the unnatural state in which both are living. In my humble opinion, non-co-operation with evil is as much a duty as is co-operation with good. But in the past, non-co-operation has been deliberately expressed in violence to the evil-doer. I am endeavouring to show to my countrymen that violent non-co-operation only multiplies evil and that as evil can only be sustained by violence, withdrawal of support of evil requires complete absention from violence. Non-violence implies voluntary submission to the penalty for non-co-operation with evil. I am here therefore, to invite and submit cheerfully to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, the Judge, is either to resign your post and thus dissociate yourself from evil, if you feel that the law you are called upon to administer is an evil and that in reality I am innocent; or to inflict on me the severest penalty if you believe that the system and the law you are assisting to administer are good for the people of this country and that my activity is therefore injurious to the public weal."

Mr. Banker said: "I only want to say that I had the privilege of printing these articles and I plead guilty to the charge. I have got nothing to say as regards sentence."

THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment:—

Mr. Gandhi, you have made my task easy in one way by pleading guilty to the charge. Nevertheless what remains, namely the determination of a just sentence, is perhaps as difficult a proposition as a judge in this country could have to face. The law is no respector of persons. Nevertheless, it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any person I have ever tried or am likely to have to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen, you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and of even saintly life. I have to deal with you in one character only. It is not my duty and I do not presume to judge or criticise you in any other character. It is my duty to judge you as a man subject to the law, who by his own admission has broken the law and committed what to an ordinary man must appear to be grave offence against the State. I do not forget that you have consistently preached against violence and that you have on many occasions, as I am willing to believe, done much to prevent violence. But having regard to the nature of your political teaching and the nature of many of those to whom it was addressed, how you could have continued to believe that violence would not be the inevitable consequence, it passes my capacity to understand.

There are probably few people in India, who do not sincerely regret that you should have made it impossible for any Government to leave you at liberty. But it is so. I am trying to balance what is due to you against what appears to me to be necessary in the interest of the public and I propose in passing sentence to follow the precedent of a case in many respects similar to this case that was decided some twelve years ago. I mean the case against Bal Gangadhar Tilak under the same section. The sentence that was passed upon him as finally stood was a sentence of simple imprisonment for six years. You will not consider it unreasonable, I think, that you should be classed with Mr. Tilak, i.e., a sentence of two years' simple imprisonment on each count of the charge, six years in all, which I feel it my duty to pass upon you and I should like to say in doing so that if the course of events in India shoud make it possible for the Government to reduce the period and release you, no one will be better pleased than I.

The Judge to Mr. Banker:—I assume you have been to a large extent under the influence of your chief. The sentence that I propose to pass upon you is simple imprisonment for six months on each of the first two counts, that is to say, simple imprisonment for one year and a fine of a thousand rupees on the third count, with six months' simple imprisonment in default.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi said:—I would say one word. Since you have done me the honour of recalling the trial of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, I just want to say that I consider it to be the proudest privilege and honour to be associated with his name. So far as the sentence itself is concerned, I certainly consider that it is as light as any judge would inflict on me, and so far as the whole proceedings are concerned I must say that I could not have expected greater courtesy.

Then the friends of Mahatma Gandhi crowded round him as the Judge left the court and fell at his feet. There was much sobbing on the part of both men and women. But all the while Mr. Gandhi was smiling and giving encouragement to everybody who came to him. Mr. Banker also was smiling and taking this in a light-hearted way. After all his friend had taken leave of him, Mr. Gandhi was taken out of the court to the Sabarmati Jail. And thus the great trial ended.

RELEASE OF HUMANITY FROM WAR.

—:o:—

He has given to revolution non-violent instruments which promise the release of humanity from the seeming necessity of wars for freedom.

—"THE NATION" (New York).

SAVED INDIA FROM "PESHAWARS".

—:o:—

Sir Ibrahim's Tribute To Mahatmaji.

Interviewed by the Bombay Correspondent of the "Hindu", Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah who left India by the last mail boat, declined to express any opinion about the present political situation. He however gave expression to very nice sentiments about Gandhiji. He remarked, that the whole nation must thank Gandhiji for the brilliant non-violent atmosphere he had created in the country. But for him, Sir Ibrahim proceeded, there would have been Peshawars all over India. He also said that the Indian commercial community was greatly indebted to Gandhiji for inculcating and fostering the idea of Swadeshi.

With reference to the reported decline in trade owing to the Gandhi movement Sir Ibrahim observed that no country had gained freedom without loss and suffering. He hoped that though, both parties, Gandhiji and the Government, were at the present moment displaying their respective strength, a rapprochment was possible and it would take place very shortly. No stone would be left unturned by him to achieve it during his stay in England.

WHY MAHATMA IS ARRESTED.

Bombay Government Give Reasons.

The following communique is issued by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was arrested on the 5th May and has been placed in the Central Prison at Yervada.

The campaign of civil disobedience, of which Mr. Gandhi has been the chief instigator and leader, has resulted in widespread defiance of law and order and in grave disturbances of the public peace in every part of India. Professedly non-violent, it has inevitably, like every similar movement in the past, led to acts of violence, which have as the days pass become more frequent. While Mr. Gandhi has continued to deplore these outbreaks of violence, his protests against the conduct of his unruly followers have become weaker and weaker, and it is evident that he is no longer able to control them.

EFFECTS IN GUJERAT.

It is naturally in Gujarat, where is personal influence is greatest and through which he marched from Ahmedabad to Dandi, that the effects of his campaign have been most felt. In this area, but chiefly in certain Talukas of the his followers have instituted a severe form of social boycott, accompanied by threats of expulsion from caste, by insult and contumely, and even by deprivation of food and water, whereby they have induced a very considerable number of the patels (village head-men) to resign, thus causing serious inconvenience to the administration. Even private persons who have remained loyal to Government have been exposed to this boycott, not excluding the members of the depressed classes, of whose interests Mr. Gandhi used to claim to be the protector. At the later stages, finding that neither the breach of the salt laws nor the picketing of liquor shops and the boycott of foreign cloth were producing the results he desired, Mr. Gandhi has on several occasions incited the cultivators to withhold payment of land revenue, and still more recently he has declared that he intends to march on the salt works at Dharasna or Chharwada and to take possession of the salt collected at those places, which is the property not of Government but of the salt manufacturers. Such a raid could not, whatever protestations may be made, be conducted without the use of force and would inevitably be resisted by force by the agrias (salt makers) and the police.

The Government of Bombay have, ever since Mr. Gandhi left his ashram at Ahmedabad pursued a policy of the utmost toleration. They have been content to risk the accusation of weakness in the firm conviction that the attack on the salt laws, if violence were excluded from the methods by which it was conducted, must before long come to a peaceful ending. Events have shown that the laws of nature are inexorable and that the history of the earlier non-cooperation movement, with its accompaniments of blood and fire, would repeat itself, if Mr. Gandhi's campaign were allowed to continue unchecked.

ARREST UNDER REGULATION 25 OF 1827.

In these circumstances, the Government of Bombay, in full consultation with the Government of India, have come to the conclusion that it is no longer possible to allow Mr. Gandhi to remain at large without grave danger to the tranquillity of India. They have further decided that it is desirable, having regard to all the circumstances, that he should be deal with under Regulation XXV of 1827 and placed under restraint during the pleasure of Government.

Every provision will be made for his health and comfort during his detention.

Mahatma's message: Give me khadi and I will give you Swaraj.

MR. PATEL'S PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA.

TELEGRAM THAT WAS REFUSED TRANSMISSION.

The following telegram relating to Mr. V. J. Patel's procession, was refused transmission by the Telegraph Office and is now issued by mail:—

CALCUTTA, May 3.

After leaving Howrah Bridge, Mr. Patel's car proceeded along Burrabazar, through huge crowds without any hindrance by the police. Near Marwari Hospital on the Harisson Road, the Deputy Commissioner of Police who was accompanying showed a police notification to Mr. Patel, prohibiting processions in Calcutta. He held Mr. Patel responsible for the procession which had been formed in defiance of the notification. Pandit Govindakanta Malaviya who was in the same car with Mr. Patel, protested saying that no procession had been specially organised but that the huge crowds which lined the thoroughfares seemed to look like a procession. He appealed to the crowd to disperse, who however, persisted in following Mr. Patel's car.

MR. PATEL'S CAR HELD UP.

With a view to avoid the crowd, Mr Patel's car diverted its course from Harrison Road and tried to proceed through Chittaranjan Avenue and accordingly speeded up. But they were confronted by a batch of mounted sowars, who had lined the street and were not allowing any car to proceed, not even Mr. Patel's. Meanwhile, the crowd began to overtake from behind and it is alleged was charged by about 20 sergeants with batons. Pandit Govindakanta Malaviya got down from the car and attempted to reason with the sergeants when, he is alleged to have been beaten, thus causing injuries on his head and legs, which began to bleed.

Mr. Patel and Mr. Malaviya were later allowed to proceed to their destination, where Mr. Malaviya's wounds were dressed an first aid rendered

It is understood that Mr. Patel will issue a statement on this incident to-day. About a dozen persons alleged to have been injured as a result of the baton charge, have been admitted to the Medical College Hospital.—Free Press.

REGULATION 25 OF 1827.

—:o:—

Its Provisions.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested by the Government of Bombay under Regulation 25 of 1927.

This Regulation is called the Regulation for the confinement of State prisoners and for the attachment of the lands of chieftains and other for reasons of State.

The pre-amble of the Regulation says: "Whereas reasons of State embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquility in the territory of Indian Princes entitled to its protection and the security of the British Dominions from foreign hostility and internal commotion, occasionally rendered it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceedings or when such proceedings may not be adapted to the nature of the case or may for some other reasons be unadvisable or improper.

RULES.

The first rule under the Regulation says when any of the considerations stated in the preamble of tihs Regulation may seem to the Governor-in-Council to require that an individual should be placed under restraint without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature, it shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council, 'provided always that with reference to the individual the measure shall not be in breach of British Law,' to cause such individual to be apprehended in such manner as the Governor-in Council may deem fit and when apprehended to be delivered over to any officer in whose custody it may be deemed expedient that, he shall be placed on warrant of commitment to such officers address.

The second rule says the warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any State prisoner in any fortress, jail or other place within Zillas subordinate to Bombay.

ALLOWANCE FOR STATE PRISONER.

The Governor-in-Council shall fix such allowance for the support of the State prisoner as may seem to him expedient in reference to the prisoner's habits and rank in society at the same time through whose means it is to be paid and how it is to be paid.

Another rule lays down that the officer in whose custody the State prisoner is placed shall submit the report on the conduct, health and comfort of such State prisoner in order that the Governor-in-Council may determine whether the orders for his detention shall continue in force or shall be modified.

THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

—:o:—

How Mr. Gandhi Received The News.

(From Our Special Representative.)

JALALPUR, May 5.

An important document which "Bapuji" handed to the captain of the volunteers, was the manuscript of his second letter to the Viceroy intimating the raid on the Dharasana Salt depot. Gandhiji provided himself with Gita, Takli and the prayer book which was packed in his scanty bedding of khaddar. He was then taken in police lorry, which made towards Navsari station. Some volunteers and those who learnt of Gandhiji's arrest motored to Navsari station, but they were told that the Mahatma had been taken to the next station, Vedcha where the midnight train had been detained to carry him. The news of the arrest flashed in city with lightning speed and both Navsari and Jalalpur were astir before morning. Navsari responded to the news of arrest by declaring complete nartal. Even dhobies who were washing clothes in the Navsari Tank, stopped their work.

A big and spectacular procession went round the city.

APPEAL TO LAWYERS.

"The expected has happened. Bapuji has been taken away. It is for the people to follow his footsteps and complete the unfinished work of winning Swaraj" said Kasturbai to the "Chronicle" representative.

"This must be a signal for lawyers to give up practice and for students to come out of their schools. Their right place is the battlefront. I must ask women to do their duty. They must picket liquor shops and completely boycott foreign clothes. They can demonstrate their love for Gandhiji only by devoting their whole time in the cause of the country."

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

How to withstand it.

LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health, except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure.

THIS is quite easily done and should be done at once before the weakness of nerve or will or muscle has gone too far.

A course of
IRON JELLOIDS
will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a change could be wrought so simply, but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed, and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.

Made in 4 varieties.

No. 1 for children.
No. 2 for men and women.
No. 2/ for men only.
No. 3 Extra Strong.
14 days' trial package Re. 1/-.
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OUR DUTY

It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.

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And you will have always something to fall back upon.

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THE

Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

ALL BUSINESS & WORK AT STANDSTILL.

Two Days Hartal As Protest Against Gandhiji's Arrest.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN BOMBAY.

Workers Decide To Call One Day Strike To-day.

The news of the arrest of Mahatmaji spread like wild fire throughout the city. People got wind of the news even early morning and there was a standstill in traffic as well as in the business life of the city. Lorry-loads of volunteers were seen patrolling the city urging people to observe hartal and keep the peace. Also squads of national volunteers with national flags were seen marching through the business centres of Fort, Mulji Jatha, Mangaldas and Lakshmidas Markets announcing the arrest and to-day's meeting at Esplanade maidan. Almost all the shops remained closed and there was nothing doing in Abdur Rahman Street, Mulji Jatha Market, Mangaldas Market, Vithalvadi, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Pydhoni, C. P. Tank, Girgaum, Kantwadi and Null Bazaar. Some businessmen informed our representative that they have closed their shops in anticipation of the order of their respective associations. The Buleshwar Kariana Association have already passed a resolution ordering a hartal of two days in the event of Mahatma's arrest. It is understood that the Association of Cloth Merchants and piece-goods Association have already passed resolutions notifying a schedule of hartal days in the event of arrest of prominent national leaders and that a hartal of 21 days has been allotted to Mahatma Gandhi.

The notice board at the Congress House announced two days hartal commencing from Monday.

The situation was quiet and only few policemen were in evidence. It was however understood that considerable forces were kept in readiness in case of emergency and troops were posted at important junctions.

CONGRESSMEN PARADE STREETS.

The Congress Volunteers went round the city proclaiming the news at the top of their voices to the citizens and exhorting them to observe hartal while the Secretaries and other officials of the B.P.C.C., accompanied by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhya, motored round the city imparting the news and also urging the shopkeepers to close their business for the day. The B.P.C.C. also issued a "bulletin" informing the citizens of the arrest of Mahatmaji and exhorting the citizens of Bombay to observe hartal for two days and to observe three conditions of Mahatmaji to make the campaign successful.

Right from Matunga to Dhobi Talao the shops were closed down by the tradesmen on hearing the news. The Mahommedan shops, which were not closed during the last hartal a few days ago, were also seen closed on Monday, viz:—At Bhendy Bazar and Nal Bazar localities while Mandvi Tamba Kanta, Jhaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao and Girgaon presented a deserted outlook except a crowd of few citizens discussing the burning topic of the day.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

Complete Reaceful Hartal Throughout City.

The news of Mahatmaji's arrest was broadcasted by special editions issued about noon by the "Chronicle", "Samachar", "The Evening News" and "Daily Mail".

The Congress Satyagraha Committee also issued special bulletins in all languages informing the public of Mahatmaji's arrest and exhorting them to observe peaceful hartal for two days, and to concentrate on the programme chalked out by Mahatmaji.

"Be calm. Observe strictest non-violence. That is the highest tribute you can pay to him".

COTTON AND CLOTH MARKET TO CLOSE FOR 21 DAYS.

A representative of the "Chronicle" who toured round the city found all the bazaars and market closed. The Cotton Brokers' Association have decided to close business for 21 days. The Mulji Jetha cloth market is also observing hartal for the same period. The Mangaldas cloth market is closed till Saturday, and their association will hold a meeting to consider whether to extend the hartal still further.

The Bullion Exchange, and the jewellers in Marwadi Bazar are also closing for two days. This locality, the heart of Bombay's business activities, which is daily throbbing with the hum and roar of money-making pursuits of cosmopolitan throngs of people, presented a dreary appearance, except for small groups here and there discussing Mahatmaji's arrest.

Throughout the day processions paraded various parts of the city carrying Swaraj flags, and rending the air with shouts of "Mahatmaji-ki jai" and other national slogans "FAIR SOLDIERS OF SWARAJ."

The Congress House was bustling with greater life and activity than ever before. A colourful scene was presented near the Rashtriya Stri Sabha. The women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha assembled in large numbers. Dressed in their uniform of orange-coloured saris. These fair "soldiers of Swaraj", numbering about 200, held a meeting at 4 p.m. in the Jimnah Hall, after which they marched in procession to the Esplanade Maidan to join the big gathering held in honour of Mahatmaji.

A number of Mahomedan women volunteers went in procession to the Congress House and joined the women's meeting of Desh Sevika Sangha.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

As a mark of protest against Mahatmaji's arrest, Bombay observed complete hartal on Monday. Most of business houses and trade associations kept their offices closed. Among those institutions which closed their offices were the following:—

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.
The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
The Grain Merchants' Association.
The Glassware Merchants' Association.
The Myrabollams Merchants' Association.
The Gum Merchants' Association.
The Cotton Brokers' Association.
The Bombay Stock Exchange.
The Bombay Bullion Exchange.
The Bombay Seeds' Traders Association.

Some Solicitors' firms also closed their business.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, May 5.

At to-day's meeting of the Managing Committee it was unanimously resolved to close the Bazar for three days on 5th, 6th, and 7th inst., as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi..

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business due to the arrest of Mahatmaji. Mr. Fatehmohmed Maniar moved an adjournment which was seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade, who said that though under the Constitution of the Municipal Corporation no speech was allowed for an adjournment motion, he would say that it was meant for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. The proposition was carried unanimously. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Malad Bazaar Deserated.

—:o:—

THROUGH MALAD C. COMMITTEE.

MALAD, May 5.

At about 9-30 a.m. to-day, the whole of Malad was shocked to hear the news of Mahatmaji's arrest. Immediately the news came to the ears of the Congressmen and the volunteers, they all spontaneously clustered together in the Bazar where every Monday people from various villages come to Malad for their week's purchases. The shop-keepers shut donw their shops willingly. Some shop-keepers who wanted to keep their shops open were vigorously picketted by volunteers and were ultimately obliged to close. All communities—Christians, Muslims, Hindus and Parsees joined in the appeal to close the shops. Thus the whole bazaar presented a deserted appearance two hours earlier than usual. All communities then joined in a big procession which went round the whole of the village, and halted at Mr. Jamnadas Errunza's compound called the "Congress House". A big meeting was held under the shade of trees where Mr. Jamnadas Errunza, Mr. B. J. Mahatre and some Muslim gentlemen addressed the meeting exhorting the people to be peaceful and united. It was also announced in the meeting that a meeting would be held in the village Masjid at 8 p.m. for Peshawar Day and all would thence start in a procession for a meeting at 9-30 p.m. on account of Mahatmaji's arrest.

Regiments In Readiness.

—:o:—

Two regiments, one at Jacob Circle and another at the Head Police Office, were kept in readiness for emrgency. All the police officers at different stations in the city were ordered to be on duty in their uniforms. Happily no untoward incident occurred as the citizens observed a peaceful hartal by complete cessation of business.

NO OBJECTION TO PROLONGED HARTAL.

—:o:—

..CONGRESS SUGGESTS TWO.. DAYS' HARTAL.

Dr. J. N. Choksey Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has notified as follows:—

It having been brought to his notice that many Commercial Associations have decided to prolong the "Hartal", for many days on account of Mahatmaji's arrest for more than two days, neither he nor the Congress has the slightest objection to their doing so. The Congress suggestion for two days "Hartal" is for immediate and universal application in Bombay.

LAWYERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCESSION.

—:o:—

Lawyers practising in Bombay Courts have resolved to join the procession arranged in honour of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi which starts to-day (Tuesday) from the Congress House. They will assemble at the Madhavasram, near the Girgaon Police Court, half an hour before the time fixed for the starting of the procession from the Congress House. All Law Courts' practitioners of whatever views are earnestly requested to assemble at the above place at 3-30 p.m. sharp (S. T.) to join the procession organised to pay homage to Mahatmaji.

BOMBAY ADVOCATES HARTAL.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Bombay Advocates' Association, it was resolved that—

"Owing to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and in honour of his great services to our country, all members of our Association should keep their offices closed to-day and to-morrow."

PIECE-GOODS MARKETS CLOSED

—:o:—

The local piece-goods markets have been closed till Saturday 10th instant, inclusive, as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

HARTAL IN C WARD.

—:o:—

On receiving the news of Gandhiji's arrest, Shriyut Naranlal Bansilal, B. T. Desai, Yaswant Parulkar, Manibhai Desai, Krishnaji Deshpande and others went round the C Ward and explained the people the necessity of preserving peace. A spontaneous hartal was observed and even the hotel-keepers and panwalas also joined. The volunteers of the C Ward with their captain did splendid service.

MEETING POSTPONED.

—:o:—

The meeting that was convened by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee on Tuesday, the 6th instant, is postponed on account of the big procession that is organised by the B. P. C. C.

E. & W. INSURANCE Co. OFFICES CLOSED.

—:o:—

The Office of the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, was also kept closed.

SOLICITORS' OFFICES CLOSED.

—:o:—

Many solicitors closed their offices on Monday on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

PURNA SWARAJ

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IF YOU BE

INDIANS FIRST

and not otherwise.

1. Use Indian Cloth only.
2. Buy Indian Goods only.
3. Support Indian Industries.
4. Deal with Indian Banks.
5. Insure with Indian Companies.
6. Give up drink, and.
7. Watch India's interest first in everything.

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BOMBAY.

An Indian Company, Managed by Indians, for the benefit of Indians.

THE PRESS ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

A public meeting will be held at G. I. P. Matunga, Napu Hall, to day at 9 p.m. under the Presidentship of Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in connection with the Press Ordinance.

Speakers—Pandit Sunderlal, Seth Vejji Napu, Mrs. Lila Munshi, Messrs. Purshotam Trikumdas, B. N. Mahisheri, Dr. Choksey, Dr. Vora, Dr. Gaur, and Hamid Ahmed, Mr. Mahmodalli and others.

MEETING AT LALBAUG.

—:o:—

WORKERS' PROTEST AT GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

Under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. a mass meeting was held at Lalbaug on Monday evening at 6 p.m. to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Messrs. Deshpande and Philip Anthone spoke. At the end of the meeting a huge procession with Red banners paraded the mill area for three hours, calling upon the workers to strike work on Tuesday.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Batches of volunteers will start at 5 a.m. and march through different sections of the mill area to call upon the workers to go on one day's strike in protest against the repressive policy of Government.

A mass meeting will be held at 8 a.m. at Lalbaug after which a huge procession will march to Chowpatty.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 4.)

of India achieve freedom by the peaceful means of Gandhi. Any other course will obscure the issue, rouse the bitterest and vilest human passions, and give to the Imperialists of Great Britain the very excuse they seek, to renew what Richard Cobden himself characterized seventy years ago as the English "game of fraud, violence, and injustice in Asia." But however the issue may come out in the immediate future the fact, is, in our judgment, that the day of white supremacy in backward and undeveloped countries is drawing to a close, if only because of the lessons of hypocrisy and deceit and wholesale murder which the superior races taught to their inferiors from 1914 to 1918."

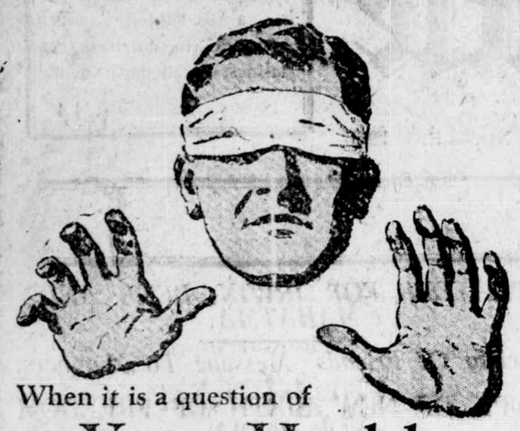
PUSH FOR GOAL.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has now returned to the United States from British Guiana, where he had been to study the conditions of Indian settlers. He is losing no opportunity to make known the Indian cause to Americans. In combating the point of view of blind Imperialism, Mr. Andrews wrote in the current issue of "The Nation," New York:—

"For the past ten years an incessant torrent of propaganda has been poured forth all over the world, deluging us all with the news that because India is composed of many racess religions, castes, languages, therefore the idea of self-government is impossible. Every riot has been magnified; Miss Mayo's scandalously unfair book has been trumpeted forth; caste barriers have been exaggerated. On the other hand, nothing has been said concerning the underlying unity of Indian life; its geographical completeness; its moral power of patient endurance; its essential reasonableness and moderation; its universal demand for freedom to govern itself in its own way."

To the question whether India should be entrusted during this coming year with full responsible government, C. F. Andrews returns an unqualified affirmative answer. "If I were further asked concerning any safeguards to the minorities and to the depressed classes that might be needed, the reply would be that there would necessarily go along with the new constitution a declaration of rights, these rights to be so framed as to comprise a statutory law which no Parliament could overrule or annul."

What about the military defense of India? What about the control of Indian army and navy? "If the problem of military and naval defenses were raised, I would point out that India is already an original member of the League of Nations and a signatory of the Paris Pact and also of the World Court. Her record is one of peace with her neighbours, not of war. Also it should be pointed out that not a single Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations has a full self-supporting armament as yet, either by land or sea. If officers from England were still needed to carry over the Indian Army intact into the new constitution, they would surely be willing to continue their service for that purpose as long as they were needed. Important details of gradual transference of responsibility could be agreed on, with the necessary accommodations, when once the main issue of full self-government was decided."



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Your Health

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HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you improve your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE TRAGEDY OF LIFE

Lies not so much in the certainty of death as in the uncertainty of its hour of occurrence. Yet it is possible to lay out the financial plan of your life on the assumption that you will live an average life.

Lowest Rate of premium
Fund one and half crore.

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GANDHIJI'S ARREST IN COMMONS.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Reply.

LONON, May 5.

Question hour in the House of Commons to-day opened with three questions relating to situation in India. Mr. Benn referred to the arrest of Gandhi and his detention under Regulation of 1827. He said he had not received since his reply on 29th April any official report of fresh serious disturbances.

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether Gandhi was first class misdemeanant or ordinary prisoner. Mr. Benn said he was unable to say without notice, but would inquire.

Mr. Brockway asked whether Gandhi would be charged and tried. Mr. Benn said it was intended that he should be detained under Regulation.

Mr. Brockway urged that supreme attempt should be made to reach settlement in view of seriors position.

Mr. Benn said: The "Policy of Government to invite Conference of Indian leaders stands despite everything that has happened". Mr. Benn informed Mr. Kenworthy that he could add nothing at present regarding the cause of trouble in Peshwar to communique issued on subject.—Reuter.

MAHATMA, A STATE PRISONER IN YERAVADA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

bag one Takli about which he was very careful, one copy of Gita and one book of Ashram prayers. He also took with him some slivers. He was then asked to sit in a motor lorry wherein there were few armed police constables. While he was sitting in the lorry a volunteer asked "Bapu" as to whether he had any message to give for Mrs. Gandhi, to which Gandhiji replied: "Oh, she is a brave lady. What message is required for her". He took his seat in the lorry and was marched off.—Free Press.

REPRESSION WILL CUT NO ICE.

—:o:—

Calcutta Liberals' View.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In its memorandum on the present political situation to the Governor-General, the Indian Association, a Liberal organisation, expresses its strong disapproval of the action of the Government in re-enacting the Bengal Ordinance and promulgating the Press Ordinance. In the opinion of the Association, secret enquiries detention of men without trial and a muzzled press cannot stop the spread of disaffection, unless the root cause was removed.

The Association believes that what the present situation requires is not the policemans baton or soldier's bayonet but a statesman's insight, courage and wisdom. The Association urges the Government to withdraw all repressive measures and come to an immediate settlement acceptable to the people of India.—Free Press.

"WE ARE CUSTODIANS OF GANDHIJI'S UNFINISHED DREAMS."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

recent tour in Europe, America and Canada, the first question she was asked was about Gandhi.

Some revered Mahatmaji, said Mrs. Naidu, for his simplicity and austerity of life, or for some other reason. But the Gandhi who will survive through the generations to come was Gandhi who had given the lesson, simple and supreme, which paraphrased in the language of the Bible, was "Love thy neighbour as thyself." She had known Mahatmaji in his moments of human weaknses,— which made him all the more loveable—and also in his moments of despair. But in all his various and conflicting phases, there was one thing she had found unshaken and unchallenged, and that was love, love even for his enemies.

CUSTODIANS OF GANDHIJI'S UNFINISHED DREAMS.

"We are the custodians of Gandhi's unfinished dreams," went Mrs. Naidu. Let it not be s that they were paralysed by arrest, and that personalit mattered to them more th principles L: them carry o his message of love and no violence, not in a cowardly manner but by splendid discipline action, and unity. Mahatmaji had based his life on a comprehensive unity of humanity.

MRS. MUNSHI.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that the day they had been awaiting for long had arrived. Mahatmaji's arrest had increased the responsibilities of the nation. So long the nation was strong by the strength of the Mahatma. But now it was up to them to show their own strength. They must see that they did not repeat their indifference of 1921 when they sat with folded hands after Mahatmaji's arrest. They must carry on the fight if necessary for a hundred years with perfect peacefulness, but the peace must be of the brave, not of the coward and the dead.

"CAN'T CRUSH THE MOVEMENT."

Mr. Patwardhan of Amracti said the Government thought that they would be able to crush the movement by interning Mahatmaji but they would soon realise that the fight would be carried with ten-fold vigour after the Mahatma's arrest. If Indians remained true to the creed of non-violence and carried the movement according to the Mahatma's advice they would see that the Government would show their readiness for a settlement.

Maulvi Mohamed Ali held that the Mahatma's arrest had increased their responsibilities and they should show to the world that they were determined to carry the fight to a successful end.

Acharya Kripalani said that there had come in India many prophets of Ahimsa before Gandhiji, like Buddha and others, but history has recorded that they were born before their time. Let not history repeat the same thing and let them not allow it to be recorded in history that Mahatma Gandhi, the present prophet of non-violence was also born before his time and was born in the time of unbelievers. He exhorted the audience to take up the tripple programme of boycotting foreign cloth popularising Khaddar and purging the country of the drink evil.

Mr. Kamdar also advised the audience to carry on the struggle with redoubled energy.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in a Gujarati speech said that the Mahatma was removed from their midst and they could no longer hear anything from him. But the programme that he had laid down for the nation was there and it was their duty to fulfil it. She exhorted the audience to fight the three conditions laid down by Mahatmaji for his arrival in Bombay.

MUSLIMS ARE WITH MAHATMAJI.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri, ex-Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, said the Government had arrested the greatest living Indian. But he assured the audience and warned the Government that the movement would not stop because of the Mahatma's arrest. It was due to the Mahatma's arrest that they could see thousands of Muslims taking part in the demonstration. The movement that Gandhiji started was designed for the good of the country. It was a movement based on truth and righteousness and he was sure that no Muslim would keep away from such a movement. He held that the Government had committed a great blunder in interning the Mahatma.

Pundit Sundarlalji appealed to the ladies to enlist themselves as volunteers for picketing foreign cloth shops and the liquor shops. The Mahatma's arrest should not deter them, because he had laid before them a very straight and clear-cut programme. If they succeeded in boycotting all foreign cloth and purging the country of the drink evil in the course of the next few months half the battle would be won and then they themselves would know what their future programme should be.

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7.	LIMITATION OF FAMILY by N. N. Mukerjee	3	0

Postage extra in each case.

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VACATION COURSE IN EDUCATION.

In inaugurating the City of Bombay Vacation Course in Education in the General Education Society's premises at Dadar Prof. S. V. Phadnis said that in Western Countries it was a powerful movement, and even men like the Premier and the Prince of Wales actively associated themselves with it.

The speaker was gratified to have in Principal V. K. Joshi, a co-worker who had visited and studied the different educational experiments in Europe. Education, was no longer to be divorced from life. Greater and greater attention was being paid to psychology and methods were being evolved by which self-discipline would take the place of external discipline.

IRWIN MUST GO."

—:o:—

an Merchants' Demand.

Deccan Merchants Associa- a meeting of its committ- on Monday to consider present critical situation and Mahatma Gandhiji's arrest passed unanimously the following resolution:—

"Despite repeated demands from Moderate publishists and the Indian Business Community for a re-assurance that Government stand by their original declaration of October 31, 1929 laying down a policy of Dominion Status for India to be made effective through a Round Table Conference no such assurance has been forthcoming and instead repression has gone on unabetted its latest stage having reached the arrest and confinement of Mahatma Gandhi."

"Indian Leaders of all Parties express their satisfaction through the well-known Delhi Manifesto at the announcement of October 31st and but for a regrettable departure of the policy noticeable in the utterances and authoritative epistles of the Government of India England and India should have been on the high-road of mutual co-operation in the interest of Empire Unity and world peace.

Lord Irwin, the Governor-General of India has through a communique on Gandhi-Irwin Conference, his speech at the Legislative Assembly on January 25, and his recent letters to Mr. Mahomed Ali and Sir Pradyote Kumar Tagore has preferred to speak of only "future Political and Constitutional Progress of India" and "A Conference" instead of "Dominion Status" and "Round Table Conference". This Association thinks that this alterations in terms is not meaningless but reflects the Conservative attitude of a Viceroy who belongs to the Conservative Party and his political creed coupled with Parliamentary need stands in his way of thoroughly agreeing with the policy of Labour Government as announced on October 31, 1929.

India at this critical juncture needs a Viceroy and Governor-General who by tradition and political faith is in favour of Dominion Status for India which it is possible for a Socialist and Liberal to be. If the Labour Government depends upon Liberal votes for support it should be possible for Labour Government to appoint a Liberal if not a Labour Viceroy to facilitate implementing their policy for instance, Lord Willingdon.

The Liberal Policy, we understand, to be Repression cum-Reforms and Conservative policy to be unadulterated repression and we are driven to feel that though Labour which is sympathetic to our National demand of Home-Rule is an office, India is being ruled according to Conservative policy of Repression and no Reforms.

But if the British Parliament really regrets the announcement of October 31, and is not willing to give effect to it it is better for it plainly to say so. They world in that event will have no reason to be deceived by an announcement which remains a dead letter and nothing more in practice."

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

Futures 7 Points Down.

(Through Cotton Onformation Bureau.)

New York, May 5.

The New York Cotton futures market for October opened at a decline of 4 points below the previous close. Due to lack of any important buying a further drop of 10 points was registered at the time of the close of the Liverpool market.

Later on the market improved owing to profit taking by the buyers and finally the market closed at 7 points down.

SPECIAL WEATHER CABLE.

General rains Western belt. Daily U. S. A. Government forecast says Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET, OCTOBER.

New York, May 5.

Previous Close Rate	14.68
To-day's Opening Rate	14.64
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	14.61
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL MARKET, OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 5

Previous Closing Rate	7.86
To-day's Opening Rate	7.75
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	7.66
Difference	—.20
Broach Expectation Rs.	251

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1930.

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MAHATMA'S ARREST A WORLD LOSS.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai On Mahatma's Arrest.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding Mahatma Gandhi's arrest said:—

Mahatmaji's arrest is not only a National loss to India but also a world-loss. This wanton act cuts out the world from a living contact with the only man who is acknowledged even by his worst opponents to be the living embodiment of the highest principles of Truth and right living for individuals as well as for Nations.

We must live by his principles and carry on his work. The one thing each Indian can and must do effectively is to render completely successful Mahatmaji's movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and remain entirely non-violent amidst all adverse circumstances.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF MAHATMA.

MR. ABBAS TAYABJI TO LEAD VOLUNTEERS.

NAVSARI, May 5.

Mr. Abbas Tayabji who was selected by Mahatma Gandhi to lead his volunteers after his arrest has been called.—A. P.

ABBAS TYABJI LEAVES AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

TO LEAD MAHATMA'S VOLUNTEERS.

The following telephonic message was received from Ahmedabad at 4-30 p.m. on Monday from our Special Correspondent:—

"Sjt. Abbas Tyabji has left Ahmedabad to take the place vacated by Mahatmaji. The Collector of Ahmedabad had a conference with Messrs. Balvantrai Thakore, Diwan, Banker Hariprasad and Broker wherein he expressed his thanks for the admirable conduct of the public in observing complete peace. Complete hartal was observed and a public meeting was held. The police is patrolling the city."

A SWIFT AND SUDDEN ARREST.

—:o:—

Karadi Camp Unperturbed.

CAMP KARADI, May 5.

When a Representative of the Free Press of India entered Mahatma Gandhi's camp at Karadi at about 4 this morning, some volunteers were gathered at the main gate. "Bapu is taken away," said a volunteer to the Pressman. Nothing unusual was found in Mahatmaji's camp excepting that some of the beds which were lying on the passage leading to Mahatmaji's hut had become disorderly by constant trespass upon them.

"WE ARE NOW ORPHANS."

"We are now orphans, but never mind," was the sentiment expressed by the volunteers. The whole thing took about fifteen minutes, and though the parting must have been really pathetic as the arrest was sudden and swift, the volunteers, one and all, looked cheerful. Our representative departed when the prayers were commenced, without of course, the usual 'Acharya' who had been taken away some three hours ago.—Free Press.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

—:o:—

JALALPORE, May 5.

The arrangements for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi were carried out so quietly that not a soul had any inkling of the event. After 10 p.m. armed Police constables were stationed at all crossings on the road from Jalalpore to Karadi a distance of 8 to 9 miles. The car of the Free Press Correspondent was detained on its way for about half an hour. Telegraphic operations had been completely stopped at Jalalpore.

The first message of Gandhiji's arrest was handed over at the Telegraphic office at 4.45 a.m. but it was kept back till 7 when the line resumed working. At Gandhiji's camp at Karadi, there were no means of Conveyance by which a messenger could be sent up with the information about his arrest. At last a volunteer was sent on horse-back, but he too was stopped at a crossing, and it was only after the Press car returned that the news spread both in Navsari and Jalalpur.

The people of Navsari and Jalalpur are observing hartal, and processions are being organised.—Free Press.

Mrs. GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO COUNTRY.

—:o:—

When the news of Mahatmaji's arrest was broken to Mrs Gandhi, who was camping with her lady volunteers at Jalalpore, she said, "What of that, I am not at all surprised."

In an exclusive message to the Free Press, Mrs. Gandhi said: "Gandhiji has gone. Now all must come out and join the battle. Those Government servants, who have not yet resigned, should do so immediately. The country should take up the three-fold programme of wearing Khaddar, spinning and eradicating the drink evils. They must have nothing to do with the Government now."

To the women of India she said that they must join as volunteers for picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. She hoped that all the women of India would wear and spin khaddar.

Mrs. Gandhi will address a public meeting this evening at Navsari.—Free Press.

HARTAL IN NAWSARI.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, May 5.

The City observes complete hartal. A huge procession marched through the town singing national songs. Foreign clothes were also collected and there was a great response from the people. A public meeting will be held in the evening when Mrs. Gandhi will preside and a bonfire will be made.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE CLOSED.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

News of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi has caused considerable sensation in the city. Business has been suspended and hartal is being observed. Volunteers are taking out processions spreading the news.

The All-India Congress Committee Office has also been closed.—Free Press.

RAE BAREILLY SATYAGRAHA OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

RAE BAREILLY, May 5.

The Office of the Satyagraha Committee was searched yesterday afternoon and copies of a pamphlet entitled "Ham Garib Kyon Hain" were taken away.

Several printing presses were also searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

No arrests have been made.

Only one person is alleged to have been arrested yesterday in a village in the Salon Tashil.—Free Press.

IN EXCELLENT HEALTH AT YERWADA.

—:o:—

"Most Pleasant Journey" Says Gandhiji.

TO LIVE ON RS. 100 PER MONTH.

Quietly and unexpectedly three motor cars drove up to Yerwada Jail this morning shortly after 10/30 with Mahatma Gandhi in one of them under the charge of Deputy Superintendent Condon of the Poona Police who had taken the prisoner over from the Gujerat Mail at Borivli early this morning.

IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

The journey to Poona was uneventful. Lt.-Col. A. N. Thomas had gone to Surat medically to examine Mahatma Gandhi before the journey as the Government were anxious regarding recent reports of Mahatma Gandhi's health and whether he was fit to undertake the long journey to Poona. Lt.-Col. Thomas found Gandhiji in excellent health.

On aariving at Yeravda Gandhiji expressed himself as delighted with the arrangements made for his comfort and convenience and said that the journey had been most pleasant.

OLD FRIENDS.

The party were met at Yeravda by Inspector-General of Prisons, Major Doyle, who took charge of Mahatma Gandhi. It is interesting to note that it was Deputy Superintendent Condon who arrested Mahatma Gandhi in Ahmedabad in 1922, when he was City Inspector of Police there.

RS. 100 PER MONTH.

It is undrstood that under section 2 of the Regulation under which Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested the Government will immediately make an announcement sanctioning a grant of Rs. 100 per month for Gandhiji personal upkeep.

on the way or at Yeravda but a general hartal is expected to-morrow. There were no demonstrations Poona City is quit.

MR. HOLMES' TRIBUTE.

—:o:—

When I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon. But when I think of Gandhi I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives and will some day nobly die, for His Kingdom upon earth.

— DR. J. H. HOLMES.

BOMB EXPLOSION SEQUEL.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS SEARCH POLICE

Ladies' Hand Scalded.

MADRAS, May 5.

Two volunteers arrested on Saturday last for disobeying 144 order were sentenced to-day to one month R.I.

Police raided Satyagraha Ashram yesterday in connection with bomb explosion which occurred a week back. Volunteers demanded the Police should be searched first to which they submitted.

Then the Police searched the Ashram nothing incriminating was found. No arrests were made.

Then lady Satyagrahis headed by Srimati Dyrgabai Amma and Krishnamma defied the Salt Act and Section 144 this morning at Santhome Beach. As the sea water was being boiled police broke the pots. Volunteers offered resistance. In the struggle the boiling water fell on the hands of Durgabai Amma and Krishnamma which were scalded. Durgabai Amma made an appeal to the people to break the salt law. Satyagrahis started a procession followed by thousands. An ambulance corps of ladies was in attendance throughout.—Free Press.

Mrs. Naidu On Gandhiji's Arrest.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a statement to the Press on Mahatma Gandhi's arrest says:—

A powerful Government could have paid no more splendid tribute to the far-reaching power of Mahatma Gandhi than by the manner of his arrest and incarceration without trial under the most arbitrary law on their statute book. It is really immaterial that the fragile and ailing body of the Mahatma is imprisoned behind stone walls and steel bars. It is the least essential part of it. The man and his message are identical and his message is the living heritage of the nation to-day and will continue to influence the thought and action of the world unfettered and unchallenged by the mandate of the most autocratic Governments of the earth.—A. P.

At Mahableshwar.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 5.

Mahableshwar Bazar were totally closed on receiving the news of Mahatma Gandhiji's arrest, people of all shades of opinion greatly shocked.

A HERO AMONG HEROES.

—:o:—

"He is a man who may well be described as a man among men, a hero among heroes, a patriot among patriots, and we may well say that in him, Indian humanity at the present time, has really reached its high water-mark.

—G. K. GOKHALE.

HOW LAHORE RECEIVED NEWS.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 5.

News of the arrest of Gandhiji spread like wild fire in the city through many special editions of newspapers. Spontaneous hartal was observed all over the city and civil station. Shopkeepers in Anarkali, commercial buildings, Nilagumbad, Shalmi-Gate, Lahori-Gate, Machhihatta, Bazazhatta, Sutarmundi, Dograbazar downed their shutters as soon as the news reached them at about 2 p.m. A large number of officers stopped all work before 1 o'clock. The whole city assumed a deserted appearance.

Numerous small processions of young men came out which paraded important quarters of the city announcing the arrest of Mahatmaji. Schools and colleges remain closed.

A huge public meeting will be held in the Municipal Gardens outside the Delhi-Gate in the afternoon.

Police pickets have been strengthened.—Free Press.

Police And Military Precantions

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 5.

Strong contingent of Police and Military have been stationed at Perambur and Royapuram where meetings were arranged to defy 144. No meetinge were held—Free Press.

DHARWAR HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

DHARWAR, May 5.

Aaccording to resolutions passed the national flag was hoisted yesterday morning on Municipal High School. Afterwards a big procession paraded through the town. Dharwar Municipality will take up question on 7th.—Free Press.

HARTAL IN DELHI.

—:o:—

DELHI, May 5.

The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi reached here at about 11-30 a.m. and immediately all shops closed down. Complete hartal prevails. Innumerable processions were brought out which paraded the streets announcing the Hartal.—Free Press.

PRAYERS FOR IRWIN, BENN AND MAHATMA.

Society Of Friends' Message To Members.

HOPE OF NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM FOR INDIA.

LONDON, May 4.

The Society of Friends has today issued a message calling on all its members in the United Kingdom and India to participate in Ministry of Reconciliation and Healing. The message asks for prayers "for Lord Irwin that he may be able to maintain the spirit of forbearance and conciliation which have already done so much to prevent bitterness and hatred, for Mr. Wedgwood Benn, that he may help to strengthen every influence making goodwill in both our lands, and for Mr. Gandhi that in his struggle for freedom of his people he may be true to his own high principles of non-violence and truth." The message concludes: "From this suffering travail of soul in India we hope and believe will yet come new birth of freedom which shall bring blessing to both our lands." Message has been sent by airmail to Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi.—Reuter.

HAJI OF TURANGAZI RAISING ARMY OF 100,000 PATHANS.

Alleged Intention To Enter Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, May 4.

The following communique has been issued:—

The posters and bulletins issued by the Peshawar Congress Committee on April 29 and subsequent days announced that these organisations were in correspondence with the notorious Haji of Turangazzi who was consequently raising a Laskar of 100,000 men and advancing with the intention of entering Peshawar District at their invitation. The Haji did actually leave his home at Lafazai on April 28, and came down on the 30th to Halimzai country on the edge of the district border where he still is. His overtures have, however, so far evoked no response from any Mohammedan section.

TOLSTOY'S TRIBUTE.

—:o:—

Your activity in the Transvaal, as it seems to us, at this end of the world, is the most essential work, the most important of all the work now, being done in the world, and in which not only the nations of the Christians, but of all the world, will unavoidably take part.

—Count Tolstoy to Mahatma Gandhi.

REFUSED TO RETURN.

On the contrary Halimzai and Tarakzai have done their best to discourage him, but he has refused to turn back until requested to do so. From Peshawar, a small gathering of 400 to 500 tribesmen is in attendance on him. On the strength of the correspondence and of the other revolutionary propaganda the Congress and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha Organisation Peshawar were declared unlawful association and to-day the Peshawar Police with military support raided their head-quarters and offices in the City. All documents found there were impounded.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

The police also arrested several leading agitators and ten notorious "Badmashes" who have made themselves conspicuous gang leaders. The arrests were effected with little excitement. Troops are still in occupation of portions of city, but in several quarters shops have been opened and are doing business as usual. Afridi Khassadars have co-operated with the police in the maintenance of order and the tribesmen in the city are taking a philosophical view of the situation. Not a single shop was fired yesterday.

Fire broke out in Andersrai quarter. This occurred many hours before the troops had entered the city. Fire has been dealt with by Municipal fire brigade and is now practically extinguished.—A. P.

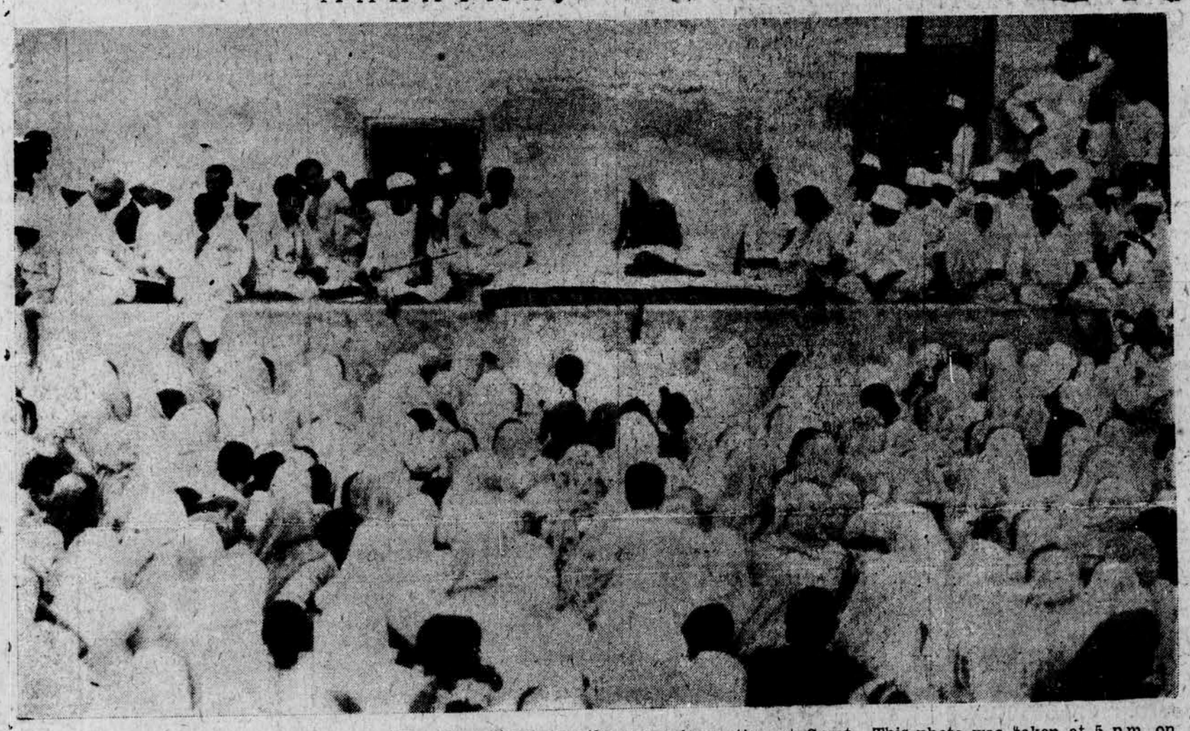
House Searches And Arrests

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 5.

After the promulgation of the order by the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. P. there have been a large number of house searches and about 200 arrests have been made.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI AT SURAT.



Mahatmaji's last meeting: A snap of Bapuji presiding over the women's meeting at Surat. This photo was taken at 5 p.m. on Sunday. —Exclusive to the "Chronicle."

ENGLAND-INDIA SOLO FLIGHT.

Progress Of Engineer And Mohan Singh.

LONDON, May 4.

Benghazi, Cyrenaica.—India aviator, Engineer, arrived here this morning. Mohan Singh takes off for Benghazi to-morrow from Mellaha, Tripoli, where he arrived from Malta to-day.—Reuter.

GENERAL SIR P. CHETWODE

To Resign Post Of Chief Of General Staff On July 3.

LONDON, May 4.

The War Office announces that General Sir Philip Chetwode (who succeeds Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood in November) will resign his appointment of Chief of General Staff in India July 3. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant General Sir C. J. Deverell who will hold the appointment until 24th February, 1931, (the date on which he would have vacated his present appointment of Quarter-master-General in India, on completion of his tenure of four years) Lieut.-General Deverall then being succeeded by the Indian Army Officer. Lieutenant General A. Wardop will succeed Sir C. J. Deverall as Quarter-Master General on 3rd July 1930.—Reuter.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.